

THE ANOKA STAR.

Published every Saturday, at the Randolph Building, Anoka, Minnesota.

By A. G. SPALDING.

TERMS.
Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance.

The Press is the great lever of civilization; the agency of development, enlightenment, progress, and perfection of mankind; the instrumentality of the life, order and beauty of human society. Therefore, it should never be degraded by low, base and trifling things; but whatever is good for all men, aiding them in their intellectual development, and their moral, social and political welfare—this should be the work of the Press.

The Meeting called for Tuesday evening, at the Methodist Hall, was attended by a respectable number of persons of both sexes. Deacon M. L. Hubbard was appointed Chairman, and the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Jones, Spalding, Houston, Bisbee, Packard and Mitchell, mainly on the Temperance question—as to the comparative merits of moral and legal action. Other topics were introduced for the consideration of our citizens—such as Bridging the Mississippi—Anoka as a Resort for Invalids—How to build up the Town, &c.; and the meeting adjourned to Thursday evening next, at the Congregational Church. A crowded house is expected, for something will be said to keep the people awake.

Peter Poplar thinks we help sustain the Kimball Hotel by advertising it so freely. We might accept the suggestion and stop, if we held the legal sanction doctrine. But as we believe there is a moral sense in community which grows purer and stronger by being stirred up, and that vice becomes less attractive by being fully exhibited and ventilated, we fear to lose by this kind of advertising; and shall therefore venture to continue it. We have great faith in the friendly agitation of all questions; and standing on the side of Truth and Right, we expect ever to come out uppermost, while those who are in the wrong will as surely fall under.

NEW YORK LIFE IN FRANCE COGNAC.—This company has been in successful operation nearly twenty years, and is one of the best and safest in existence. It makes "all and every insurance appertaining to life." One may be insured for a single year, any number of years, or for the whole term of life—can take out, if he choose, a non-forfeiting, or an endowment policy. In the light of an investment, this last named is one of the best that can be made—the insured receiving a large per cent on his premiums, and at a certain specified age, the amount of his policy; or in the event of his decease it will be paid over to those for whose benefit it is secured, like any other Life Insurance policy. For information, call at this office.

The Atlantic, for May, 1864. Boston: Ticknor & Fields—has the following Contents:
A Cruise on Lake Ladoga; Wet-Weather Work; VI: The Resper's Dream; The New-England Revolution of the Seventeenth Century; Some Account of the Early Life of an Old Bachelor; The Snow-Man; The Gold-Fields of Nova Scotia; Life on the Sea Islands; I: Gold Hair; California as a Vineland; To a Young Girl Dying; The Rim; I: Types; House and Home Papers; V: Reconciled; The Presidential Election. Reviews and Literary Notices.

The Continental for May has the following Contents:
American Finances and Resources; By Hon. Robert J. Walker; Acenone; Our Domestic Relations; or, How to Treat the Rebel States. By Charles Russell; The Mound Builder. By January Seale; A Universal Language. By S. P. Andrews; A Summer's Night. By Count S. Krasinski; The English Press. By Nicholas Rowe, London; The House in the Lane. By V. Townsend; Music a Science. By Lucia D. Pychowska; Thought. By Virginia Vaughan; The War a Contest for Ideas. By Henry Everett Russell; Hints to the American Farmer; Aphorisms. By Rev. Asa Colton; The Wild Azalea. By E. W. C.; A Pair of Stockings; Literary Notices; Editor's Table.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

The Public Schools in this place will commence on Monday next, at 9 o'clock a. m.

E. A. Kinko, Clerk.
We understand that a medical firm of New York city have purchased the Winslow House in St. Anthony, for the purpose of occupying it as a Water-Cure establishment.

If you wish to purchase a house, or a vacant lot, in the town of Anoka, inquire of W. W. Waterman.

THE ANOKA STAR.

Virtue, Intelligence, Order, Industry, Friendship, Unity, Happiness.

VOLUME I.

ANOKA, MINN., SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1864.

NUMBER 32.

Another Liquor Case.

We are informed that on Wednesday Mr. Isaac Kimball, on complaint of G. A. Jenks, Esq., was brought before Justice Blodgett, upon a charge of selling liquor without license. The case was prosecuted by R. C. Mitchell, and defended by R. M. Johnson. The defendant, supposing, we presume, that he would be convicted any how, and not wishing to add to the costs which he will continually have to pay, waived the right of a jury trial. The case was so clearly made out, that it afforded no opportunity on the part of the defendant, and no necessity on the part of the prosecution for any lengthy argument, and so it was soon disposed of. The Justice imposed a fine of \$25 and costs, from which judgment Mr. Kimball appealed, and gave bonds in the sum of \$250 for his appearance at the next term of the District Court.

We think the agitation of the temperance question here is having a good effect, and that, if prudently managed, it will, at no distant day, produce those results which are so much to be desired.

LOOK OUT FOR YOUR CLOTHES LINES.—We understand that on Monday night last, some adroit thief visited the premises of Thos. G. Jones, Esq., and purloined from the clothes line a fine table cloth and a linen sheet. The thief must have been somewhat familiar with the nature of the property exposed, as the table cloth was on one line with numerous other articles, and the sheet was on another line, on the opposite side of the yard, also with many other articles, and the two articles stolen were the only ones unmarked on the lines. It is but fair to suppose that the thief had selected the booty beforehand.

W. G. Randolph has a few lots for sale in Creighton & Slaughter's Addition. Those who desire a bargain in such property will please call on him immediately. These lots are to be sold at any rate.

The Peter Poplar Papers.

NUMBER XII.

Uncle Tim having sometime since popped the question to the widow and received a favorable answer, the nuptials followed soon after. The happy couple are now in the tenth week of their honeymoon, and not yet returned from their bridal tour. But that is of little consequence to you, Mr. Editor, Presuming a little variety may be pleasing in your monotonous life, I purpose giving vent to my ideas upon a few topics.

Your great hobby seems to be Kimball's Hotel, and whisky selling in our town. Permit a few words on this subject. It is right and proper to countenance and encourage virtue and sobriety by precept and example; but if Kimball's is such an unpopular place of resort, in your opinion, what do you advertise his house gratis for? You charge high rates to our merchants for advertising, and growl because they won't patronize you more freely, while you give half a column every week to Kimball. Don't call everybody's attention to his place if you do not want him patronized? I knew a man in an Eastern city who sold liquor without a license, and refused to take out one. He was prosecuted regularly every two weeks, and paid the fine promptly—it was the means of his becoming known far and near by paper reports, until the authorities saw his object was to advertise his house through editorials, and at one quarter what it would have cost in any other way.

Suppose you dig into something else. I will give you a subject: Anoka—its entrances and exits. They are sublime—really charming. The Railroad depot located with an eye (only one eye, however,) to public convenience, most down to Coon Creek—that's nobody's business, however, "that's the place

for our interest." Then there is the approach from the up river road, via Dunn's sand hill, that's decidedly interesting, and to that particular spot just call the attention of our citizens, property holders and road supervisors. Have that hill well mucked or planked and the very abrupt rise near the Smith place somewhat leveled down. Just turn your attention to the benefit of the whole community, both in and out of town; have good roads so that people can get in and out of "our place," and you will do more to encourage the cause of temperance than you are now doing by advertising Kimball's hotel.

Don't let your public spirit make the bridge a pivot, and your brilliant beams illuminate only so much space as is visible to the naked eye from that point. Spread your ideas. Take a loaded team and go up that road in a direct line from the bridge towards St. Cloud, and by the time you have gone one mile and a half you will know more of what the centre of this earth is made of than you ever dreamed before; and by the time you get to the top of Dunn's sand hill, if you don't swear a little it won't be because you "don't want to," and your throat will be dry enough, urging your team to "git up and git," to make stimulants in liquid form very palatable. Just try it and see. Why the sand is so loose that it is no uncommon thing for teams to go in out of sight; and when the wind blows it drifts as bad as snow. Look to the roads that lead to town, else the travel will go by you on the other side of the river more than it now does. There are some people so public spirited in our town that they run their noses into what concerns everybody else more than their own affairs. Just let them run into Dunn's sand hill a while and try that—that concerns everybody generally.

For the Anoka Star.

Uncle Samuel has Taken Him in Hand.

Mr. Editor:—As there has been considerable speculation as to whether Mat Laib, who has recently figured quite conspicuously in the Anoka Police Court, could sell liquor under cover of the United States license held by Isaac Kimball, it might not be uninteresting to your readers to know that, a few days since, Mat Laib, in the name of our venerable uncle above named, was arrested and taken before U. S. Commissioner Cardozo, of St. Paul, upon a charge of selling liquor without having a United States license.

The fact of his having sold liquor was clearly established; but Laib's attorney (Mr. Officer, of St. Paul) attempted to prove by Mr. Kimball that he (Laib) is a sort of clerk for Kimball. But Mr. K.'s testimony, instead of establishing that as a fact, had a most damaging effect upon Mat's case, as it clearly proved him, instead of Kimball, to be the present proprietor of, and the real party at interest in, the rum hole now kept in Kimball's hotel. Whereupon, the Commissioner ordered him to be held to appear before the U. S. District Court, which convenes, I believe, at Mankato, early in June. This decision being made, Laib had either to compromise by paying a penalty of \$60 and costs, which would probably have amounted to \$40 more, or go to jail, or give bonds in the sum of \$500 for his appearance at Court. He chose the latter; and I believe he induced a wholesale liquor dealer in St. Paul, from whom he has been purchasing his supplies, to go his bail.

Mat is now under bonds upon three distinct charges for selling liquor contrary to law, and as he is morally certain of being beaten in each case, he will find, after the cases shall have been disposed of, that something near \$400 will be necessary to foot the bills—which sum will lessen his profits very considerably; and I suspect he will soon begin to conclude that selling liquor is not a very profitable business, after all.

R. C. M.

For the Anoka Star. COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. Editor:—The comparative merits of the two plans specified in my communication of last week may be briefly stated. The duties of a County Superintendent are such as will necessarily elevate and improve our common school system—a result very much to be desired, and for which all friends of education should use their influence. Their duties are to examine and license teachers—the examinations to be uniform throughout the county; to visit and inspect all the schools in the county, at least once in each term, giving such advice to teachers as seems necessary; to organize and conduct at least one institute for the instruction of teachers each year, if he shall deem it necessary; to introduce to the notice of teachers and the people the best modes of instruction, the most approved plans of building and ventilating school houses, and various other duties of minor importance, as specified in the law. He is also authorized to issue three grades of certificates. The first grade valid in the county for two years, the second grade one year, the third grade six months, in a given district. Now who can fail to see that such an officer, if in every way qualified, will exert a powerful and beneficial influence upon the schools throughout the county, which will more than compensate for the small salary we would be compelled to pay. Another thing of great importance would be, that we should have a head to our system—a head to be held responsible for inefficient teachers, ill-ventilated school houses, and other numerous evils we are subject to in public schools. But if an examiner for each commissioner district be appointed, not one of the many advantages pointed out above will be gained, and the expense will be nearly or quite as much as with one superintendent.

For the Anoka Star.

A CAT'S PAW.

Mr. Editor:—The man who was fastest for prosecuting the liquor sellers at the last Temperance meeting, begged to be excused from making complaint against one on the very next morning—wishing the attorney to call on some one else. This puts us in mind of the story of the monkey who used the cat's paw to pull the roasted chestnuts out of the fire, and of other stories we do not choose to tell at this time. It also brings to our mind the question of the development theory. Is the man a monkey brought to perfection?

Yours truly,

For the Anoka Star.

QUERY.

Mr. Editor:—Does the liquor seller who openly vends ardent spirits more deserve the contempt of the temperance community than the man who makes flaming speeches in favor of prosecution of the liquor seller, and then refuses to enter complaint against one, when asked to do so by the prosecuting attorney?

By satisfactorily answering the above, you will confer a special favor on an

OLD MAN.

WOOLEN MILL AT ST. ANTHONY.—We are informed that the stone mill of Farnham & Co. on Hennipin Island has been leased for a term of ten years, with privilege of purchase at the end of that time at an agreed valuation. The lessee intends to establish in it a first class woollen mill, and has gone East to purchase the necessary machinery, and also to bring out eight families of operatives who have worked for him in a woollen mill in the East.

SOCIETY.—The Milwaukee publishers have agreed hereafter, on account of largely increased cost of publishing newspapers, to charge for publishing all calls for political or public meetings, society notices, obituary and marriage notices, ten cents per line for the first insertion, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion in their respective journals.

EMANCIPATION OF THE POLISH SERFS.

The telegraph has already announced that the St. Petersburg journals publish four decrees relative to the kingdom of Poland. The first states that the Emperor, wishing to complete the work undertaken by his predecessor, pursued since 1858, and interrupted by the events of 1863, decrees that the peasants, on the payment of a land tax, shall become the proprietors of the land of which they have the life-possession; that the old dues are abolished, and that an adequate indemnity is granted to the landed proprietors. The second orders the abolition of the patrimonial right, or the jurisdiction of the landed proprietors over the peasants; the formation of rural communes, and meetings of electors; those assemblies to be composed of the inhabitants who possess a certain extent of land, and to whom will belong the election of mayors and other communal functionaries. The third determines the mode of indemnifying the proprietors, creates titles of five per cent. rents with a sinking fund, and appropriates to that purpose the new land tax collected from the peasants, the produce of the sale of certain State domains, and other special resources. The fourth decrees the execution of these measures to a committee, to sit at Warsaw under the presidency of the lieutenant of the kingdom of Poland. Those decrees completely sever the bond which existed between the nobility and the peasants in that country.

CHARLESTON AS IT IS.

A Union man in Charleston writes to a friend in Philadelphia, under date of Feb. 22, that the lower part of the city, comprising the most valuable of the public buildings, stores and private houses, is given over to Gilmore's shells. The population is almost entirely above Wentworth street. The prices of living are enormous. Hotels charge from \$12 to \$20 per day: beef is \$3 a pound; brown sugar, \$4.50; wood, \$56 a cord. Deserters through the woods and swamps all over the country; the rebels hunt them as they do negroes, with dogs. Twenty-two were brought in the other day, tied two and two, who had been caught by hounds. Two others were shot in attempting to escape. Curses loud and deep are uttered against the government by many men who were secessionists. It is quite doubtful if there is not a majority in Charleston who are for the Union. If the Federals are successful in the spring campaign, the people will cry, "Enough!"

POTATO PICKLES FOR THE ARMY

Mrs. L. A. Thomas, of Dubuque, gives the following recipe for preparing pickles for the Army:

Slice the potatoes, without peeling, add a good supply of onions, chopped cabbage, horse radish, red pepper, and one pound of mustard seed, to the barrel, fill the barrel with the potatoes and then fill with cold cider vinegar sufficient to cover the pickles, head up the barrel, and by the time it can reach the field, the pickles will be ready for use. Be careful to use cold vinegar, as hot or warm vinegar will make the potatoes soft and worthless. These pickles are far preferable to any others that can be sent to the army, and they can be made at any time when potatoes are in season.

On the evening of the 8th ult. George Thompson delivered his first lecture in a slave State, in the city of Wilmington, Delaware, to a large and highly intelligent and deeply interested assembly.

The Chippewa delegation have returned from Washington, except Hoke in the day and Look-around, who had a fight in Washington, and both were too badly wounded to return with the rest.

Mr. J. W. Cathcart, of the firm of Cathcart & Co., St. Paul, was murdered by guerrillas, on the 11th ult, near Vicksburg.

We have a few more copies of Demorest's Mirror. Call soon if you wish to secure one.

Thomas Kelly has a tenement to let, just finished, neat and convenient.

Our thanks are due Hon. Alex. Ramsey for valuable public documents.

ADVERTISING RATES.	
Twelve lines or less make one square.	
One column, one year.	\$50 00
Half column, one year.	25 00
Quarter column, one year.	15 00
Business cards, 10 lines or less, one year.	5 00
One square one week.	75
Each additional week.	25
Legal advertisements at St. Paul rates.	
Bills payable at the end of each quarter.	

To be a successful business man, one should first thoroughly understand his business; 2d, he should possess proper business habits—activity, order, promptness and punctuality; 3d, he should be honest, sociable, agreeable and inviting in his manner; 4th, he needs to become acquainted with the people and they with him; and to this end he must ADVERTISE.

RAIN.—A small shower of rain fell on Thursday, accompanied by thunder and lightning—the first thunder heard in this section for many months. There is a prospect of more rain, and the hopes of farmers and lumbermen are revived. Business may be brisk here soon.

While at St. Paul the other day we dropped into the store of L. C. Burt, and were surprised to see how low he was selling goods. His store is complete, and when you next visit that city don't fail to call and see him. He charges nothing for showing his goods.

The 10-40 Bonds are selling at Thompson's Bank, St. Paul, at the rate of twenty thousand dollars a week.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Services and preaching every second and fourth Sunday evening in each month, at 5 o'clock.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. Noah Lathrop, Pastor. Services every Sabbath, preaching at 10 a. m., followed by Sunday-school. Class Meeting at 4 p. m. A short discourse at 7 p. m., followed by prayer meeting.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Rev. A. K. Packard, Pastor. Worship and preaching Sabbath morning, commencing at 10 o'clock. Sabbath school at the close of the morning services. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 7 1/2 o'clock. Prayer meeting Sabbath evenings in union with the Baptist church, at 7 o'clock. The meeting to-morrow evening will be at the Congregational church.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pew Renting.

The annual renting of the Pews in the Congregational Church will take place at the church on Tuesday, the 10th instant, at 2 o'clock p. m. Per order of the Trustees. May 6, 1864.

AUCTION SALE.

Will be sold, at public auction, on Friday, the 20th day of May, 1864, at 9 o'clock, A. M., six head of strays, at the residence of Kendall Bunker, in the town of Grover, Anoka county, Minnesota. KENDALL BUNKER. 323st

ANOKA COUNTY ORDERS

For sale by THOS. G. JONES. 324st

NOTICE

IS hereby given that on the 4th day of June, 1864, J. Lyman Dayton, owner and proprietor of a large portion of the town or city of Columbus, in the town of Columbus, county of Anoka, and State of Minnesota, will make application to his Honor, C. C. Vanderburgh, Judge of the 4th Judicial District of Minnesota, at his chambers in Minneapolis, in the county of Hennepin, and State and District aforesaid, for an order of vacating said town or city. LYMAN DAYTON. Anoka, May 6th, 1864. 325st

Dry Goods,

L. C. BURT'S.

146 Third Street,

ST. PAUL.

I am just receiving a large and well selected stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Which I am selling as low as any House in the City or State.

Call at

L. C. BURT'S,

146 THIRD STREET,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

LEWIS M. ARTIN, HOUSE, SIGN & PAINTER. Anoka, Minn. 313st

THE ANOKA STAR.

Hymn of Forbearance.

BY FITZGERALD LUTHER.

Oh! living were a bitter thing—
A riddle without reason,
If each sat lonely gathering
Within his own heart's narrow ring
The hopes and fears encumbering
The flight of early seasons.

Thank God that in life's little day,
Between our dawn and setting,
We have kind deeds to give away,
Sad hearts for which our own may pray,
And strength, when we are wronged, to slay,
Forgiving and forgetting!

Thank God for other feet that he
By ours in life's wayfinding;
For blessed Christian charity,
Believing good she cannot see,
Suffering her friend's infirmity—
Enduring and forgiving!

We all are travelers, who through
A living road together,
And if some pilgrim not so strong
As I, lost foot-sore, does me wrong—
I'll make excuse, the road is long,
And stormy is the weather.

What comfort will it yield the day
Whose light shall find us dying,
To know that once we had our way
Against a child of weaker clay,
And bought our triumph in the fray
With purchase of his sighing?

Most like our Lord are they who bear
Like Him long with the sinning;
The music of long suffering prayer,
Brings angels down God's golden stair,
Like those through Oliver's darkened air,
Who saw our life beginning.

For the Anoka Star.

Illiberal and Narrow-Minded.

Mr. Editor:—The strictures of your correspondent, "G," in your last issue, upon what he terms the "illiberal, narrow minded" policy of those having the charge of the Baptist Church, are in keeping with frequent private insinuations from the same or a kindred source; but as "G" has made his charge publicly, it is but just that it should be publicly met. The clear implication of "G" is that we are sinners above all men, and churches in particular.

We are willing to institute a comparison between the Baptist Church for the past three years and every other church in town, regarding the liberality of each to the public as far as the use of the house is concerned. Before doing so, however, I wish to correct a gross misrepresentation made by "G," either through misapprehension or design, when he states that public notice was given by the Baptists that hereafter their house could only be used for "strictly religious purposes, or for the benefit of their (the Baptist) Sabbath School." It was publicly announced from their pulpit that by a vote of the church, the house was to be used in the future only for church and Sabbath School purposes. This is quite different from strictly religious purposes and for the benefit of their Sabbath School. Now let the record speak.

Every year we open our doors freely for the benefit of our Anoka Brass Band. Ever and always, when an important occasion has required it, the house has been freely opened to every other denomination in town, for funeral occasions, &c. Free-will Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, Episcopalians, and even Universalists have occupied our pulpit at pleasure. In all cases where any evangelical denomination has occupied the house, the Baptist society has worshiped with them, and will be most happy to do so in future. Our Brass Band is of such a character—made up as it is of some of our very best citizens, among whom is a representative of each church in town—that it has ever been, and I trust ever will be, welcome.

But we do object, and religiously too, to converting our church into a regular play-house. In many cases, when prominent members of the church have objected to letting the house for secular purposes, the outside cry of "hard shell bigotry" has been raised, and we have yielded, and in more than one case our pulpit has been desecrated, and we have been charged with heterodoxy by the very parties to whom we have yielded our convictions of right. Members of our own church have been deprived of the use of the house for singing classes, to make room for public lectures of a purely secular character, where cheering, stamping, clapping and imitating have reigned supreme. Our lamps and church furniture are being destroyed, our carpets are being worn out and our pews marred and defaced, and the cleaning process, (which is rather expensive) required quite too frequently for comfort or convenience. So that from pecuniary considerations alone we feel that we are justified in our conclusion to use the church only for the purposes designed, and such as are not incompatible with the spirit of its religious dedication.

Now, while we have thus far allowed

our church to be used as above stated, our brethren of other denominations have very wisely and consistently allowed the use of their churches, dedicated to the worship of God, only for purposes according with that dedication.

I will here take the opportunity, in behalf of the Baptist Church, to publicly acknowledge the kindness and liberality of our neighbors of all denominations, in aiding us in the erection and completion of our house of worship. We fully appreciate such generosity, and will ever hold ourselves in readiness, as we ever have done, to reciprocate according to our ability. But when we give to build a church we shall not charge the recipients of our bounty with "illiberal" or "narrow minded" proclivities, if they use our donations for the purposes specified, when the contributions are made.

Again, "G" states that the churches are the only places for holding public meetings or lectures. Here, too, he is mistaken. Our neighbor, J. M. Randolph, at considerable expense, more than a year ago, fitted up a good and capacious hall, for public uses, and one reason why he has not been patronized more freely is, because the Baptist Church has been obtained at a cheaper rate than he could afford to rent his hall.

If friend "G" were half as liberal in his judgment as we have been in the letting of our church, he would not charge us with selfishness or illiberality.

Yours respectfully,
T. G. JONES.

DANCING ADVOCATED.

A gentleman writes thus sensibly to the Examiner and Baptist Register: I have been young, and am now older, and have discovered great need of finding home entertainment for the youth about me. Dancing is a natural expression of pleasure or joy of any kind, either animal or spiritual. It is also the generator of joy, in the glow and excitement which pleasant exercises of any description afford.

Now, if we asked the meaning of the passage, 'A time to dance,' I should say it stood there, because there is 'a time to dance,' as well as 'a time to die,' and 'a time to weep.' I should say the time to dance is on the evening of a rainy day, when all the family have the blues for the want of exercise. An hour or two of dancing, after tea, would send them to their rooms cheerful, happy, and if Christians, grateful and devout, instead of doleful, and discontented with home and home friends.

I should say 'a time to dance' was any time in the day, or before ten o'clock at night, for all young women engaged in sewing, drawing, or designing, or any sedentary employments, that they may have vitality enough in their blood to bless God and rejoice with, instead of groaning over doubts and fears, begotten often by a wretched state of health. 'A time to dance,' is when you take fifty or a hundred children to the woods on a picnic or excursion; or when shut up on board of a ship for weeks together; or for the patients of a hospital when they are convalescent; or when a son, husband, brother or friend comes home safe, and with honor, from the war. When peace is established, and slavery is abolished, shall be 'a time to dance,' and it will be religious dancing, according to the feelings and emotions of the heart of those engaged.

Now, no one can look on such dancing as here described, and at the eleven commandments, including the Savior's own 'new commandment,' and make it out a breach of either of them. The real and only difficulty is the great fascination of this amusement, which renders it so difficult of control. Yet Scotch Presbyterians have danced for centuries; Swiss Calvinists dance before their own cottage doors; French peasants dance, and sleep with quiet conscience; and cannot we Americans learn an equal amount of self control in such matters?

Solomon makes no mention of 'a time to lie,' or 'a time to blaspheme,' or 'a time to be drunk'—real immoralities. The fact is, the subject of what is sin, or what is not, is still greatly mystified—hundreds of men, whose consciences are quite easy while those who reap down their fields receive naught for their work, would be horror-stricken to see a son or daughter skipping about the parlor to the music of the piano. Hundreds of women will keep girls working in their kitchens cooking heavy dinners on the Sabbath, who would be shocked not to be seen in their own seats in the church themselves, and yet have never pointed one soul to Christ during all their life, and do not feel condemned.

When shall we cease titling mit and cummin, and attend to the weightier matters of the law?

Let all young persons take especial notice that I make no plea or excuse for balls, masked balls, expensive dressings, and always planning about dress, late hours, and being so fatigued by 'recreation' as to require, perhaps

more than all the next day to recover from it. Living in and for pleasure in any form or shape, is often enough condemned both by Moses and Christ; but learn, young friends, to use the 'world as your own and Christ's servant, resisting all its attempts to overcome.'

OUR MINERAL WEALTH.

No subject at this moment is attracting so much public interest as the immense development of minerals of the richest character throughout the Western Continent, from Lake Superior to the southern limits of North America.

It is not three years since the first discoveries of Gold were made in Colorado, and in that short time the enterprise and capital of the North have been directed to such an extent that Territory that during the year 1863 the quantity of Gold produced amounted to over twenty millions of dollars; and, if science is not at fault, this is but a tithe of what may be expected when the improved appliances and machinery for mining and separating the precious metals are brought into practical use.

The pioneers in Colorado were men without either means or experience, and their product of actual gold was quite insignificant as compared with the results of even the crude machinery which has up to the present time been erected there; but now, notwithstanding the heavy expense of transportation across the plains—averaging ten cents per pound—it is stated that over 3,000 tons of machinery, costing some \$5,000,000, are on the way to this Territory and under contract; and as the fact has been demonstrated that the ores are inexhaustible in quantity, and far exceed in richness of yield those of California, it is not extravagant to estimate the returns of this year at double those of last, or that future years will show an increase in the same ratio, until within a comparatively brief space of time—even though the war should continue, and the national debt be doubled—we shall have from this source alone the means of liquidation.

The development of Gold in these far-off regions has discovered the existence also of immense deposits of Copper, Lead, Iron, and Coal; all which, though not yet worked, promise to contribute their quota to the future wealth of the great Western States and of the whole country. Thus far, the mines of Colorado have been explored to a depth of only about three hundred feet, and the net product averages about \$700 to the cord of eight tons of Quartz; while in some cases, where proper machinery has been used, the yield is as high as \$2,500 and even \$3,000 in Gold per cord.

In the more distant Territory of Idaho, Gold has also been discovered in great quantities and of equal richness. But the proximity of hostile tribes of Indians may somewhat delay the rapid development of its mines.

Following the chain of mountains south, we find the great deposits of Silver, Copper, and Gold, in Arizona and New-Mexico; and continuing the same line until we strike the Pacific Ocean in the Mexican States of Guerrero, Michoacan, and Colima, we trace the same mineral deposits, and in the same exhaustless quantity.

The delightful climate of Mexico, and the great facility with which ores may be mined in that country, have attracted the attention of many of our leading capitalists; and already some of the principal Silver, Copper, Iron and Coal mines of Western Mexico are being worked by New York Companies. Already, one Copper-smelting establishment is in operation on the Pacific coast; and in a few years we may expect that the expensive process of freightage the ores to England and the Atlantic States for smelting will be done away with, at least for the amount of Copper used in China and the East Indies.

The Coal deposits of California and Mexico are being extensively worked also, with the promise within five years of supplying the vastly-increasing demand for the Pacific, and reducing the price of this most necessary article the world over.

Such are the sober facts as to the mineral resources of the great West. They may justify and call for the investment of capital by and by, and on the certain returns we may confidently rely to help us out of the enormous debt which the Rebellion is heaping up against us. In the development of these resources, wild and unbounded speculations are perhaps inevitable: unprincipled men, with more brass than gold, will trade upon the easy credulity of those who haste to grow rich; rogues will be plentiful and will not want for dupes. The crop of precious metals will nevertheless be gathered; but it will come from hard labor and judicious investment, and not otherwise. Such labor and such investments should and will be made; but those who have neither will, if they are wise, keep out of the

vortex of excitement and speculation; for nothing comes of nothing, just as certainly in gold-mining as in any other department of human industry. But we need first to put down the Rebellion before we permit ourselves to be carried away with any excitement, even if it be in the legitimate development of new and promising resources. We would rather see capital placed in Government securities, that thereby the country may be helped to weather the storm it is now struggling against, than that it should seek new investments, the returns from which must be distant, as well as uncertain. Let us make haste first to be free and at peace, and then let who will, at their own cost, be it greater or smaller, make haste to be rich. Peace first, then prosperity.—[N. Y. Tribune.

ALWAYS TOO LATE.

There is a portion of mankind who are always either naturally or habitually behindhand. The trait of their character is easily discovered in every thing that relates to their conduct and pursuits in life. Such a man goes too late to bed, and, as a necessary consequence, gets up too late in the morning. Being out of bed too late, he is too late at breakfast, and this deranges the affairs of his household all the forenoon. Having been behind at breakfast, he of course is behind at dinner, and lastly at supper. If he makes an appointment, he never gets to the place in season; and if he is to meet a board of directors, or a committee, or any public body whatever, he is always twenty minutes or a half an hour too late; and upon being reminded that he has obliged his associates to wait, and thereby to waste their time, he charges his delay to his watch, which like its owner, is almost invariably at least a quarter of an hour too slow. If he intends to take his departure in a steamboat, you will meet him two streets off as the last bell tolls; and, after running down to the wharf till he is out of breath, he finds the boat hauled off, and if he gets aboard at all it is at the hazard of his life.

In short, such men labor, and toil and drudge on through life, just as uniform and regular in their concerns half an hour too late as punctual people are in season. If such persons could, by some great exertion, redeem that half hour, and set their watches right, they might go on with the same ease they do now, and always be in season.

HOW TO PLAY TRICKS.

A young man was studying at college. One afternoon he walked out with his instructor; they chanced to see an old pair of shoes by the path, belonging to an old man at work near by.

"Let us have a little amusement at his expense," said the student. "Suppose we should hide these shoes, and conceal ourselves in the bushes to watch his perplexity when he cannot find them."

"I can think of a better trick than that," said the instructor. "You are rich. Suppose you put a silver dollar in the toe of each of his shoes, and then we will hide."

The young man did so. The poor man finished work soon, and went to put on his shoes. You can imagine his surprise when he stooped down to take out a pebble, as he supposed, from the toe, and found a bright silver dollar; and when he found still another in the other shoe, his feelings overcame him. He fell upon his knees, looked up to heaven, and uttered a long and fervent thanksgiving, in which he thanked a kind Providence for some unknown hand to save from perishing his sick and helpless wife, and his children without bread. Do you wonder the young man stood in his hiding-place deeply affected? Young friends, when you wish to enjoy real pleasure in witnessing the perplexity of others, see if you can not, some way, imitate the student.

SECESSH LITERATURE.

The Sierra Democrat gives the following as a specimen contents of a Secesch Journal:

Nigger, nigger, more nigger, big nigger, little nigger, abolition, John Brown, Stonewall Jackson's grave, nigger, black nigger, yellor nigger; C-o-n-s-t-i-t-u-t-i-o-n: peace on any terms; emancipation, confiscation and abomination; nigger, lots of nigger, cords of nigger; Puritan intolerance; abridgment of our sacred liberties; nigger, nigger, heaps of nigger, get out the way nigger, nigger here and nigger there; more puritan intolerance; abridgment of our sacred liberties; religious persecution, illiberality towards adopted citizens; God bless Jeff Davis, d-n Abe Lincoln; nigger, no end to the nigger; more about Stonewall Jackson's grave, Puritan intolerance and religious persecution; nigger, sleek, well-fed nigger slaves at the South, and poor starving white slaves at the North; despotism, anarchy and ruin stare us in the face; down with the fratricidal Abolition Administration at Washington; nigger, nigger, n-i-g-g-e-r; and so on *ad infinitum*.

HO! FOR A RIDE!

Cheap, pleasant and quick!

to St. Paul, via

Saint Paul and Pacific R. R.:

Immense Stock

OF SEASONABLE GOODS.

to be closed out at

A BARGAIN!

to make room for Spring Stock, at

CATHCART & CO'S,

132 Third Street, St. Paul.

Their stock is very large, and must be reduced,

consisting in part of

Cloths,

Cassimeres,

Shawls,

Flannels,

Blankets,

Yankee Notions, and newest styles

Dress Goods,

seasonable and very beautiful. Also a full assortment of

BRADLEY'S

IMPERIAL

HOOP SKIRTS,

the most durable and elegant skirts in the world.

The attention of

Country Merchants

is invited to our immense stock of Domestic and other Goods, as they want.

To our old friends and patrons, who have known us and patronized us for the last twelve years, we are grateful, but while we are proud to be classed among

THE OLD SETTLERS, we shall not allow ourselves to be placed among the "old fogies."

GOLD IS ADVANCING.

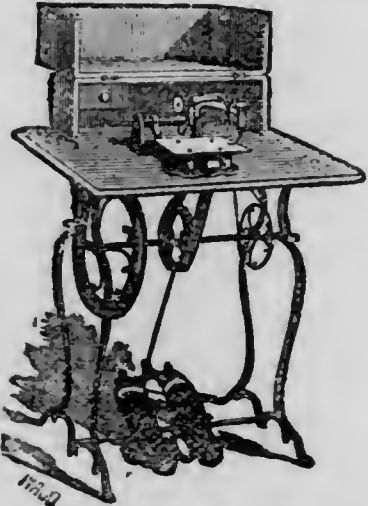
And Dry Goods will certainly be higher. But for the next SIXTY DAYS we shall sell without regard to the market.

CATHCART & CO

St. Paul, Oct. 2, 1863.

13y

WHEELER & WILSON'S



SEWING MACHINES.

Merit Alone Makes a Sewing Machine VALUABLE.

The people are perceiving that Glowing Representations ARE NOT MERIT.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only sewing Machines of known practical utility. THIS MACHINE IS PROFITABLE AND AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME.

An annual dividend of 10% to 50% per cent (on its cost) may be obtained in its use, by its possession.

There are over 50,000 WHEELER & WILSON Machines in use in this country and Europe.

It is the only Machine in the world making the LOCK STITCH with the Rotating Hook and using the Glass Foot. The WHEELER & WILSON Machines are light, and if they do not operate well it is because people are not fully instructed in their use.

ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED, AND FULL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN.

All persons owning Wheeler & Wilson Machines can have them properly adjusted FREE OF CHARGE, by calling at the WHEELER & WILSON Rooms, in the Greenleaf Block, No. 254 Third Street, St. Paul, a few doors below the Post Office

F. M. JOHNSON, Agent.

St. Paul, September 6th, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned having been appointed Commissioners to examine and adjust all claims for against the estate of Albert Woodbury, late of the county of Anoka, deceased; and whereas six months and no more is allowed for creditors to present their claims against said estate. Notice is hereby given that we will meet to examine and adjust such claims at the store of Messrs. F. H. & A. T. Davis, at ten o'clock a. m. the first Saturday of each month, for six successive months, commencing April 1, 1864.

E. H. DAVIS,
GEORGE SMILEY,
Anoka, Minn., March 24, 1864.

POST OFFICE, ANOKA.

OFFICE HOURS.

From 7 o'clock a. m. to 1-2 p. m.

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

Eastern Mail.—Leaves daily, except Sundays; closes at 2 o'clock p. m.

Northern mail.—Leaves Anoka daily, except Sundays; closes at 8 a. m.

Princeton Mail.—For Princeton, Cambridge and Brunswick, leaves Anoka on Friday at 9 o'clock a. m. Arrives at Anoka on Saturday at 4 o'clock p. m. Mail closes half an hour before the time of starting.

G. A. JENKS,
Anoka, March 5, 1864.

RAILROAD TO ANOKA!

JUMP on the Cars and take a ride to St. Paul, and while there, go to the

CHEAP CASH STORE,

And buy your

Dry Goods.

We are selling

MERINOES, EMPRESS CLOTHS,

REPS,

And all our WINTER DRESS GOODS,

at greatly reduced prices.

Now is the time for Bargains, and if you want a

LADY'S CLOAK,

that is the place to buy one, for we are selling cheap to close out the stock.

For National Shirts, Gloves, Hosiery, and everything else, go to

THE CHEAP CASH STORE,

Next door to the Northwestern Express Office, No. 218 Third Street.

15-ly H. KNOX TAYLOR.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS,

F. O. WILDER & CO.,

Dealers in Piano Fortes, Melodeons, Harmoniums, Cabinet Organs, Sheet Music, Music Books, Piano Stools, &c. &c. &c.

NO. 132 THIRD ST. CORNER ST. PETER ST. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Agents for the celebrated A. M. McPhail & Co.'s Star and Grand Scale Pianos,

ALSO, THE PARLOR GEM.

Mr. WILDER is a Pianomaker, and has been in the business over twenty years, and will sell none but First Class Instruments. Every instrument will be warranted, and all pianos sold by the firm will be kept in tune one year free of charge, if within a reasonable distance.

227 Pianos and Melodeons tuned and repaired. Lessons given on the Piano and Melodeon. St. Paul, December 12, 1863. 11-ly.

CHANGE OF TIME.

OFFICE ST. PAUL & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY! St. Paul, Jan. 1, 1864.

On and after Friday, January 1, and until further notice, the Trains of the St. P. and P. R. R. will run as follows:—

MORNING.

Leave St. Paul 7 00 A. M.
" St. Anthony 7 45
" Minnotta 8 00
Arrive at Anoka 8 40

Leave Anoka 8 55
" Minnamin 9 20
" St. Anthony 9 55
Arrive St. Paul 10 15

EVENING.

Leave St. Paul 2 45 P. M.
" St. Anthony 3 20
" Minnamin 3 50
Arrive at Anoka 4 25

Leave Anoka 4 40
" Minnamin 5 15
" St. Anthony 5 50
Arrive St. Paul 6 20

F. R. DELANO,

Assistant Superintendent.

Some of our subscribers desire the following Prospectus published in the STAR:

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

HERALD OF PROGRESS:

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Liberal, the Spiritual, the Reformatory, and the Progressive.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS, EDITOR.

ASSISTED BY AN ABLE CORPS OF EDITORIAL WRITERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

The Herald of Progress now enters upon the fifth year of its existence, four years of successful publication having demonstrated the practical utility of sustaining in this paper at least one paper absolutely independent of sect, party, clique, or class, as a fearless exponent of the radical, revolutionary, practical, reformatory and progressive truths agitating the advanced minds of the century.

The same distinguished features which have heretofore characterized the columns of the Herald of Progress will still appear in its editorial management.

Devoted to the discovery, in all fields of human thought, of Truth, and its application to all the practical relations of mankind, it will permit no narrow policy to check its researches—no considerations of personal interest to thwart its high purpose.

All Friends of Progress, of whatever name, who value the permanent establishment and liberal support of a free and independent journal, whose columns are open to the discussion of all important questions of human interest, whether in science, literature, or theology, are hereby cordially invited to send us their names, for sample copies of the Herald of Progress, if not to become regular subscribers.

The publishers are happy to announce the engagement, for the coming year, of an able corps of editorial writers and contributors, by whose aid the columns of the Herald of Progress will be rendered more than ever worthy the confidence and support of the reading and thinking public.

Among the regular contributors, the following names may be mentioned:

DR. T. HALLOCK, MRS. LOVE M. WILLIS,
D. LYMAN, JR., MRS. MARY F. DAVIS,
C. M. FLEMING, MISS SARA E. FAYSON.

SOLDEN J. FINNEY.

In addition to its regular attractions, the Herald of Progress will possess peculiar value to the Progressive Public as the authorized organ of the

MORAL POLICE FRATERNITY, a new benevolent organization recently established in this city; also as the accredited Herald of the progressive movements of the new

CHILDREN'S PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES, already in successful operation in many of the leading towns and cities of the country.

The columns of the Herald will, as heretofore, embrace a Children's Department, Voices from the People, Pulpit and Rostrum, Medical and Physiological, Progressive Literature, &c.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year, \$2 50

Six months, 1 25

Single copies, 5

Canada subscriptions (additional) 25

Foreign subscriptions, 1 00

Address all letters to
A. J. DAVIS & CO., Publishers,
274 Canal St., New York.

227-Publishers who insert the above Prospectus

KELSEY & KELLY

The war! the war! is all the cry!
But when you speak of prices high,
It's not all the war, my worthy friend—
One-half is the price of men.

We wish to deal both plain and true
By all with whom we have to do;
So when our business life is spent,
We may not have cause to repent.

We deal in leather, boots, and shoes,
The best of which we always choose,
And sell at figures far below
Our neighbors, who to Boston go.

We've boots and shoes, and slippers neat,
To please the eye and fit the feet;
For gents and ladies, great and small—
Please don't forget on us to call.

We hope we shall not be compelled
To deal in stoves and tinkling bells,
But wholly to continue our trade
To boots and shoes, instead of spades.

7-12

COSTAR'S VERMIN EXTERMINATORS

FOR RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS, BED BUGS,
MOTHS IN FURS, WOOLLEN, & CLOTHES,
FLIES, BEES, WASPS, & INSECTS ON
PLANTS, FLOWERS, & TREES.

Put up in 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 boxes, bottles, and
flasks. Send \$5.00 for a bottle, Public Health, &c.
"Only indelible remedy known."
"Safe for humans."
"No danger to the human family."
"Hate come out of their holes to die."

Sold Wholesale in large cities.
Sole by all Druggists and Retailers every-
where.

BEWARE! of all worthless imitations.
See that "COSTAR'S" name is on the box,
bottle and flask, before you buy.

Address HENRY R. COSTAR,
Principal Depot 482 Broadway, N. Y.
Sole by all wholesale and retail Druggists
in Anoka, Minn.

BLACKSMITHING.

JAMES M. McGLAULFIN,

ANOKA, MINN.

Would inform the citizens of Anoka and vicinity,
that he can be found at all times at Ford's
old shop on the east side of Burn River, where he
is prepared to do all kinds of work cheap for
cash or produce. Particular attention paid to
shoeing, ax and entire satisfaction warranted.
Old axes newly steamed and new ones made to
order. A continuance of patronage is respectfully
solicited.
Anoka, January 15th, 1891.

[New Advertisement.]

DELINQUENT TAX LIST

OF ANOKA COUNTY

For the Year 1890.

Description. Sec. Description. Sec.

TOWN 21, RANGE 21, WH SW 1/4 12

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COLEMAN & McGLAULFIN,

HAVING entered into partnership to carry

on the business of Blacksmithing, would

inform the public that they are prepared to do

all kinds of work in their line. Particular at-

tention will be paid to Horse and Ox shoeing.

All work warranted. They hope to receive the

patronage of old friends and customers. Their

shop is on the street below Davis' Store.

G. D. COLEMAN,
J. M. McGLAULFIN.

HOWARD M. ATKINS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Princeton, Minnesota.

Particular attention given to Collections and

tax-paying for non-resident land holders. Will

take general charge of lands or other property in

Miller and Attorney of Miller & Co. County.

15-3m

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Im-

competency, Premature Decay, and Youthful Er-

ror, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will

be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of

charge) the recipe and directions for making the

simple remedy used in his case. Those wishing

to profit by his experience—and possess a valu-

able remedy—will receive the same, by return

mail, (carefully sealed), by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
4-2m No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the condition of

a mortgage dated the 31st day of May, 1890, exe-

cuted and delivered by John A. Starkey, her in-

strument, to the said mortgagee, and in pursu-

ance of the terms thereof, the undersigned, as

agent for the mortgagee, will sell at public auc-

tion, on the 22nd day of August, 1891, at 10 o'clock

a. m., at the office of the Register of Deeds for An-

oka County, Minnesota, the premises described in

the mortgage, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land

lying in Anoka County, State of Minnesota, and

being the southeast 1/4 of the southeast 1/4 of the

section 12, township 21 north, range 21 east, of

the 3rd range of the 2nd principal meridian, which

said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the

Register of Deeds for Anoka County, Minnesota, on

the 22nd day of August, 1890, which said mort-

gage was duly assigned to the undersigned, as

agent for the mortgagee, and the further sum of nine

dollars and thirty-eight cents (\$9.38), for taxes

on the said mortgaged premises, paid by the

said assignor, and no part or proceeds of the

sale having been instituted to collect the same, or

any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power

of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pur-

suance of the statute in such case made and

provided, the mortgaged premises will be sold

at public auction, to-wit: at the office of the

Register of Deeds for Anoka County, Minnesota, on

the 22nd day of August, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., to

satisfy the debt secured by said mortgage, with in-

terest, taxes, and all expenses allowed by law.

Dated April 10th, 1891.

JOHN GOLDEN,
Assignee of Mortgage.

PHILIP DE ROCHERAT, Attorney for Assignee.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY,

Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,

501 Broadway, N. Y.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our catalogue now embraces considerably over

four thousand different subjects to which

additions are constantly being made of Portraits

of Eminent Americans, etc., viz:

27 Major-Generals, 125 Statesmen,

190 Brig.-Generals, 100 Divines,

22 Colonels, 116 Authors,

84 Lieut.-Colonels, 20 Artists,

207 Other Officers, 112 Stage,

30 Navy Officers, and 1000 of the most

prominent Foreign Portraits.

3,400 pictures of Works of Art.

Including reproductions of the celebrated

Engravings, Paintings, Statues, etc. Catalogues

sent on receipt of stamp. An order for one doz-

en of pictures from our catalogue will be filled

on receipt of \$1.00, and sent by mail, free.

Photograph Albums.

Of these we manufacture a great variety, rang-

STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

THE Mill situated in the town of Dayton, at

the mouth of Crow River, is offered for sale

at a bargain. There is no other mill on the Mis-

issippi better located for both hard wood and

pine logs. The mill is in good running order,

with a 40 horse power engine, two boilers 42

inches in diameter, rotary saw, also in good run-

ning order, flour barrel machinery, single ma-

chine, small circular saw, jerk saw, and all the

fixtures appertaining to a first class mill. Will be

sold \$1,000 less than similar property could be

had in any other part of the State.

23-3m E. H. ROBINSON.

R. C. MITCHELL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Anoka, Minn.

Having permanently located in Anoka, I hope,

by promptness, fidelity and industry, to merit the

confidence of all who may intrust business to my

care.

Special attention given to the collection of

debts.

Office over E. H. & A. T. Davis' hardware

store, first door at left hand, up stairs.

R. C. MITCHELL,
Anoka, Minn. Oct. 30th, 1890.

TAKEN UP.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, in

the town of Crow, County of Anoka, on the 11th

day of December, 1890, six head of cattle, as

described as follows, to-wit: One four year old

steer, dark brown, with a star in the forehead,

and white on the belly and hind legs. One coal

black yearling steer, and one coal black yearling

bull. One yearling heifer speckled red and white

and white on the belly and hind legs. One steer

calf, pale red. The owner is requested to pay

charges and take the same away.

Jan. 12, 1891. KENDALL DUNKER.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE

AND THE

British Reviews.

PRICES CHEAP AS EVER,

TO THOSE WHO PROMPTLY PAY IN ADVANCE.

POSTAGE REDUCED!!

Premiums to New Subscribers!!

Notwithstanding the cost of reprinting these

Periodicals has more than doubled in consequence

of the enormous rise in the price of paper and of

a general advance in all other expenses, and

notwithstanding other publishers are reducing the

cost of increasing the price of their publications,

we have determined to keep our prices at the old

rate, as heretofore, at the old rates,

viz:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).

LIE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, Tory

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews..... Per Ann.

For any two of the four Reviews..... 5 00

For any three of the four Reviews..... 7 00

For all four of the Reviews..... 9 00

For Blackwood's Magazine..... 5 00

For Blackwood and one Review..... 7 00

For Blackwood and three Reviews..... 9 00

For Blackwood and the four Reviews..... 10 00

POSTAGE

The postage to all parts of the United States is

now only Fifty-six Cents a Year for the Whole

Five Publications, viz:—Twenty-four cents a Year

for Blackwood and only Eight Cents a Year for a

Review. Postage is payable at the office where

the numbers are received.

PUBLISHERS.

New Subscribers to any two of the Periodicals

for 1891, will receive as a premium the choice

of any one of the four Reviews for 1891. Sub-

scribers to any five will receive their choice of

any two of the four Reviews for 1891. Sub-

scribers to any six will receive as a premium, at

\$1 a year cash.

THE Third Edition of the September

Number of Blackwood, containing an article by

an English Officer who was present at the Battle

of Gettysburg, is now ready—price 25 cents.

Remittances and communications should be ad-

NEW STORE,

DICKENS & BOULTER,

Have opened the store at the west end

of the Bridge formerly occupied as a

Match Factory, where they will keep

constantly on hand a good assortment

of staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,

BOOTS & SHOES, &c.

Which will be sold at very low figures

for ready pay.

All goods warranted to give satisfaction; if

not returned them, and your money will be refund-

ed. All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for

goods.

Bring along your Butter and Eggs, and the

highest market price will be paid for the same.

Anoka, August 15th, 1890.

ANOKA

Flour Mills.

This establishment has been thoroughly re-

novated during the past summer, and put in the

highest state of efficiency.

Competent and obliging millers are in con-

stant attendance.

Barrels Furnished and Flour Packed.

SMILEY & WOODBURY.

Anoka October 15th, 1

MISSING ISSUE

Date: May 14, 1864

THE ANOKA STAR.

Published every Saturday, at the Randolph Building, Anoka, Minnesota.

By A. G. SPALDING.

TERMS.

Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance.

The Press is the great lever of civilization; the agency of development, enlightenment, progress, and perfection of mankind; the instrumentality of the life, order and beauty of human society. Therefore, it should never be degraded by low, base and trifling things; but whatever is good for all men, aiding them in their intellectual development, and their moral, social and political welfare—that should be the work of the Press.

Half size—half price. Be patient, friends. No rain yet. Rather discouraging; but keep at work. Things may prosper by and by. Let every one speak a good word for the Star, and get a new patron if possible.

Our Position on Temperance.

Since this subject has been dwelt upon freely, both in our paper and in public meeting, it seems pertinent for us to express something of our views upon it. It is well known that we have ever been decided in the advocacy of temperance; but the desire to co-operate with others has inclined us to withhold objections, as far as possible, to their legal and coercive measures; for there may be a mixture of moral influence attending the efforts of those who profess to rely upon external forces.

But our faith is altogether in moral power, in distinction from that which is merely outside. We mean much more than is commonly understood, however, by moral power. It is an internal force, which affects motives, feelings, character. When these become elevated and controlling, men are truly civilized. But this civilization is a thing of growth—not of legal force. It would be absurd to think of making a man learned, or benevolent, or honest, by legal prosecution. This truth applies as well to vice as to virtue. To eradicate the one and establish the other is the same moral work; and the business of rum-selling is no exception to the rule.

Legal snobismists do not consider that the prevalence of temperate or intemperate habits naturally corresponds to the degree of civilization of any people. A community that is indifferent in respect other things cannot be extremely scrupulous on temperance. Vices go together, and if we have small vices, intemperance unavoidably comes into the partnership. If a man lacks moral development and life, vices naturally come in to fill the vacuum. So, for instance, when we see a man smoking, chewing and spitting tobacco, or selling it, it is proof conclusive of a moral vacancy, which must needs be filled, and having nothing else to put in, he fills it up with dirt. What an immense moral vacuum we must have around here, judging from the amount of this kind of dirt used! The same truth applies to liquor drinking and selling, and gambling, and loafing, and idling—some of which we have here. No one would be guilty of any of these things, of course, if he had any thing better to do.

Well, what shall be done? We can see there is a greater work required than the sheriff and constable can readily perform. We must have the aid of parents, teachers, business men, and citizens. But if these be dead among us we need to import foreign help. It is possible for ministers and churches to be wanting in moral life, and for a reading people to read to little purpose, even the Bible. The souls of men need to be imbued with a moral purpose, which raises the man above the animal—above worldliness, intemperance and vice.

We want our ministers to become moral sharpshooters, and not to call these things secular, or improper for the pulpit on Sunday. We shall know if they hit any unclean birds, for we shall be watching to see the feathers fly.

HERALD OF PROGRESS.—This is one of the best papers on our exchange list. Aside from Spiritualism, it is rich in good things, talented, practically reformatory, and full of interesting variety. It can but be appreciated by all who are acquainted with it. Published by A. J. Davis & Co., 274 Canal Street, New York. Price \$2 50.

The trial of Sumner C. Cutter at Minneapolis, on Monday, for shooting his wife, resulted in his acquittal, on the ground of insanity.

THE ANOKA STAR.

Virtue, Intelligence, Order, Industry, Friendship, Unity, Happiness.

VOLUME I.

ANOKA, MINN., SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1864.

NUMBER 34.

The War News.

Since our last issue the Union forces have made comparatively little progress. The roads have been impassable, and forward movements therefore impracticable. Grant's army is near Spottsylvania, and since the battle of Thursday week has been considerably reinforced. Lee made an attempt on Wednesday to break our lines, with the evident design to get at our supply trains. A great battle is now imminent, if it has not already occurred.

Beauregard has attempted some fighting with Butler, but getting the worst of it every time. Butler will press his way through.

Richmond is threatened by our forces from all points, and it must fall into our hands—perhaps very soon.

The Richmond Examiner thinks if they lose Virginia the confederacy is gone up. Guess it is gone up any how. Three hundred thousand more men are called for by the President.

DEATH OF HAWTHORNE.—Nathaniel Hawthorne died at Boston on Thursday. He was distinguished as a literary author. 'The Scarlet Letter,' 'Twice Told Tales,' 'The House of the Seven Gables,' &c., are well known as the productions of his pen. His age was sixty years.

DRESS REFORM.—The ladies of Washington have formed a league and adopted the following pledge:

"For three years, or for the war, we pledge ourselves to each other and to the country to purchase no imported article of apparel."

That's patriotic. What say the ladies of the rest of the country, including Anoka? And can't our 'fast' men do something, also?

ENTERPRISE.—We notice commendable examples of enterprise among our citizens. Messrs. Packard, Jones, Smiley, and perhaps many others, are making considerable outlays for underpinning and other improvements about their dwellings. And the number of ornamental trees set out in town could not be readily counted. If any are backward in this matter, let them take a hint and 'go and do likewise.'

Our friend 'G' complains of a lack of house accommodations in town. Suppose he make a proposition of improvement in the way of erecting a public building. We know a man who will contribute about ten times as much as 'any other man.'

Henry Howe, of Cincinnati, advertises for agents to sell a history of the Rebellion, by Thomas P. Kettel. Mr. Kettel was former editor of Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, and also of the old Democratic Review. He would be able to write a good book, and one that would sell.

See advertisement of the Union Excelsior Washing Machine, and then call on Seely & Eastman and see the machine itself.

The thermometer here stood yesterday at 92 in the shade. A week ago Monday we had ice made half an inch thick.

EMANCIPATION IN POLAND.

The Czar of Russia has recently promulgated an order for the complete emancipation of the serfs in Poland. On the 15th day of April of this year it was declared that every peasant in Poland should become the possessor of the land, and the buildings upon it, which he holds from his feudal superior, or the lord of his manor, and cultivates. For these privileges he is to pay to the Government a small sum, which the Government pledges itself to hard over to the former proprietors as a compensation for any losses they may incur by the change. This is a perfectly practicable and sensible plan for peaceable emancipation.

Military drill is to be introduced into the schools and colleges in Massachusetts.

The beer-houses in London, if placed side by side, would make a row thirty-nine miles in length.

New York city has a church for every 3,000 inhabitants, and a grocery for every 100.

The Peter Poplar Papers.

NUMBER XIII.

Your correspondent "G." spreads himself, in a late number of your paper, against "narrow-minded and illiberal people" in our town. He mentions an instance of a "man from Indiana," (there are lots of 'em) who went to a man in our town, and wanted to rent his house, which, by the way, he has just got finished and comfortably settled in. The owner told him he didn't want to rent; would like to sell, and stated his price. "Man from Indiana" didn't want to buy, but urged said tenant to state a price he would take per month for rent for six months. Comfortably settled man told the "man from Indiana" that he would have to rent a house somewhere else, if he gave up his, and he was not very anxious to put himself out for the purpose of accommodating the "man from Indiana," "nor any other man," but if he would pay him ten dollars a month, cash in advance, so he could have the money to pay towards finishing up another building, he could have it for, six months; or he could have it for a year for one hundred dollars. And the "man from Indiana," didn't take the house; and furthermore, "G." or the next man, would be a fool or an ass to put his own family to inconvenience for the sake of accommodating the "man from Indiana," unless he could be well paid for it.

The next item is in reference to the use of the Baptist Church for public meetings. The proper course on this point is just this: Let the church buildings, which have been duly consecrated to the worship of Almighty God, be kept sacred for that purpose. Let not the sanctuary be defiled to accommodate the "man from Indiana," or any other man; and I should set a black mark against any denomination who would open their church doors for any other purpose than that strictly of a religious nature. If there are no suitable places, no public halls, where "nigger" minstrels, scientific lectures, or magic lantern shows, can find accommodations, let some enterprising man or company of them, build one, which will be an ornament to the town; but never again let so sacred a place as a church edifice be desecrated, no matter who calls it narrow minded or selfish—even the "man from Indiana."

As you say nothing can be done in "our place" unless you shout temperance as well as drinking. It don't look well to prosecute a man for selling liquor "on the sly," when within a stone's throw the Brass Band is blowing Dixie or Yankee Doodle to an enraptured audience in a Baptist Church, to listen to which the "man from Indiana" pays twenty-five cents—almost enough to pay a day's rent on a good sized, commodious house.

Until a suitable building can be put up to accommodate "G." and the "man from Indiana," Randolph's Hall can be rented at a reasonable rate. It looks illiberal and narrow minded to sponge the rent of a church to save patronizing a public spirited man who has a hall to rent for public gatherings. Put that in your pipe and smoke it.

Suppose some public spirited men, liberal and whole souled, form a club to prosecute some of those "illiberal and narrow minded" persons who set prairie fires and destroy so much property every year, for the purpose of getting crops of wild hay, rather than sow tame grass seed. That will make some more business for lawyers, and be spending money for courts to some advantage.

Don't forget to improve the sand hills.

—Eleven tons of cotton raised in Utah have been received in San Francisco, and more is to follow.

—The recent order of Gen. Grant, banishing sutlers from the army, rids it of over twenty-eight hundred supernumeraries.

—A London letter says that during the months of January and February the sun did not once shine out in England.

—Much creed, little faith; much ore, little gold; many words, little work.

—Turkey has raised 20,000 bales of cotton this season.

—More are drowned in the wine-cup than in the ocean.

"Illiberal and Narrow-Minded."

THE OTHER SIDE.

MR. EDITOR: The reply of your correspondent, "G." to my last communication, is, to say the least, ingenious, if not frank. I shall endeavor, in noticing it, to avoid the use of epithets, "too low and base to appear in print," the insinuations of "G." (although he disclaims any dealing in insinuations,) to the contrary notwithstanding. In the first article from "G.'s" pen he makes a direct charge of narrow illiberality against those having the control of the Baptist Church, in this wise: "I am sorry to be obliged to say that a narrow, illiberal policy is adopted by some persons asking enormous rents for their property." * * "The same spirit is manifested by those having control of the Baptist Church." My reply was entirely defensive, and my motive was to correct any misapprehension in the mind of "G." or the public. In his rejoinder, "G." raises the question of veracity between himself and myself, regarding the phraseology of a public announcement from the Baptist pulpit, and brought to his aid an array of unknown witnesses to prove that he, in repeating what he did not hear, is much nearer the truth than I in repeating what I did hear. I have never charged "G." with falsehood, nor do I now; but, again acting entirely on the defensive, I propose to try this question of veracity wholly upon the testimony of his own witnesses. My version of the announcement alluded to was as follows:

"It was publicly announced from their pulpit that, by a vote of the church, the house was to be used in the future only for Church and Sabbath School purposes."

The version of "G.'s" witnesses, whose undoubted veracity he asserts I would hardly dare try to impeach, is as follows:

"That the announcement was made from the pulpit of the Baptist Church, that hereafter their church edifice could only be used for strictly religious purposes, or for the benefit of the Sabbath School."

Now if the witnesses of "G." are strictly on the line of truth, I certainly am not far off in my version. But his witnesses continue: "If this language (above quoted) is not verbatim, it conveys the exact meaning."

This qualification of these witnesses of "G." upon every principle of logical deduction, precludes the very idea of falsity in my version, for if there is any difference in the "exact meaning" of their rendering and mine, I am unable to discover it.

Now let us see how much nearer "G." was to the truth in his version, as rendered in his first communication, to which I took exception. He says:

"(They [the Baptists] have given public notice that hereafter that house [the Baptist Church] can only be used for strictly religious purposes, or for the benefit of their Sabbath School."

"G." will find, by reference to my first article, that the misrepresentation charged by me, (and which I stated might have been the result of misapprehension,) all centers in that little pronoun, *their*; and the reader will please notice, that in the written testimony of "G.'s" 'unimpeachable witnesses' that little word *their* does not appear; and it will be noticed, also, that the introduction that simple monosyllable changes the 'exact meaning' of the whole sentence. *Their* Sabbath School would be selfish, specific, and illiberal, as it would prohibit the use of their house to any other Sabbath School but the Baptist, under any circumstances; while *the* Sabbath School would be general, neighborly, and Christian, admitting all to its use as occasion might require.

This may be thought a very trifling matter for newspaper discussion; but it will be remembered that, trifling as it may appear, (although, in my judgment, there is a deep hidden meaning in it) it is the point upon which friend "G." has raised the issue of the veracity, and self-respect requires of me this notice of it.

In regard to the other points in the rejoinder of "G." I will only notice one

or two, as they can be of little interest to the public. I never supposed that the church was desecrated by any lecture before the A. L. A., nor by any local concert. Nor do I suppose that the relations existing between the Anoka Band and the church render their waltzes and quicksteps 'sacred music,' or their secular songs 'praises of the Most High'; but we do feel that the well known moral character of its members is a safeguard against the introduction of anything vulgar or obscene in their exhibitions. I will give one instance of what I denominate desecration of the church: Upon a certain time, through the influence of his friends, a certain man procured the use of the Baptist church in which to deliver a course of what he called moral lectures. His reputation as an eloquent speaker secured for him a very full house, among whom were members, both male and female, of each church in town. The lecturer seeing his opportunity, came down from the pulpit which, with a curl of utter contempt upon his lip, he stigmatized as a 'pew,' and for nearly a full hour his brilliant talents were taxed to their utmost in ridiculing the ministers of Christ of all evangelical denominations—characterizing them as 'wooden heads,' 'grammies,' &c., and by his silly attempts at mimicry actually disgusted those whom he had promised to entertain and instruct. If this is not desecration, what is it? And the Baptist church and society did not have to wait for the church debt to be paid, to fully realize the disgrace of such proceedings.

Respecting the course pursued by other churches heretofore, I regret very much for their sakes that I was mistaken in my views; but I give the same reasons for my statement that "G." gives for his, viz: 'I heard it from others.' "G." has my thanks for his sympathy with us in our efforts to support our pastor, and we are free to acknowledge that without the aid so freely rendered by those of other societies, we should hardly be able to keep our house open.

With one respectful suggestion to "G." I will close. In all newspaper discussions where the interests of the public are involved, and argument pro and con is required, it is always allowable for contestants to write over fictitious signatures, thereby avoiding the appearance of ostentation or egotism, but in a personal matter, where an open charge is made against the character of any society or individual, which calls for a reply, and upon the merits of which the public are expected to decide, I submit, whether it would be more liberal for the accusing party, especially if he is one who 'says what he has to say without fear or favor' from his opponent's 'caustic pen,' to give to the public to whom he submits his case, his real signature.

Respectfully,

T. G. JONES.

For the Anoka Star.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR.

MR. EDITOR:—Absence from town prevented me from attending the Temperance meeting held at the Congregational church, on Thursday evening of last week; but as I have since learned that at that meeting a much-to-be regretted discussion arose as to who entered the complaint against Mat Laib before the U. S. Commissioner, at St. Paul, a few weeks since, for selling liquor without a United States license, I have considered it due to one who doubtless feels aggrieved by reason of certain reports which have gained some publicity in the community, that I should make a statement of what I know in relation to the matter in question.

Having been summoned as a witness in the above named case, I am prepared to state positively that Thos. G. Jones, Esq., U. S. Collector, is the one and the only one that entered said complaint.

And in this connection, I would also remark that it is a mistaken idea that I ever entered or claimed to have entered said complaint, or that Mat Laib was arrested upon, or on account of any information that I gave to any of the U. S. officers at St. Paul. After the complaint aforesaid had been made,

ADVERTISING RATES.
Twelve lines or less make one square.
One column, one year, \$50 00
Half column, one year, 25 00
Quarter column, one year, 15 00
Business cards, 10 lines or less, one year, 6 00
One square one week, 75
Each additional week, 25
Legal advertisements at St. Paul rates.
Bills payable at the end of each quarter.

To be a successful business man, one should first thoroughly understand his business; 2d, he should possess proper business habits—activity, order, promptness and punctuality; 3d, he should be honest, sociable, agreeable and inviting in his manner; 4th, he needs to become acquainted with the people and their wants; and to this end he must ADVERTISE.

at the request of the U. S. Marshal, I dropped him a few lines and told him what I knew about the case, and what I thought could be proven; but I had nothing more to do with the case whatever.

Very respectfully,

R. C. MITCHELL.

The public will notice that the above frank statement corroborates the statement of Mr. Jones, made at the meeting above alluded to, in every particular.

For the Anoka Star.

SMOKING.

MR. EDITOR:—It seems very strange that in this community, when so much is said about temperance, that nothing is said against the pernicious practice of smoking. It is a great and growing evil, the effects of which are but little less than those arising from intoxicating liquors, and yet we see men who are ready to make flaming speeches against the use of intoxicating liquors—ready to prosecute the vendors to the extreme penalty of the law. Smoking from morning till night, and no one to utter a protest! Now since I have taken it upon myself to criticize the actions of certain parties in this community, allow me to enter my protest against this great evil being considered respectable, or utterly ignored by the intelligent community. Let it speak out upon this question, and place our smokers under its ban, as well as the vendors and drinkers of ardent spirits.

Respectfully,

G.

—It was asserted in a memoir read before the London Statistical Society, at a recent meeting, that farm-laborers attain to the greatest longevity, and that even street scavengers live long, owing to their constant occupation out of doors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Agents Wanted.

TO sell subscription to an excellent, illustrated and low priced History of the Rebellion. It is in both English and German. Also several other beautifully illustrated, interesting and valuable family works. Also for Peddlers and Agents a great variety of Pictures, Battle Scenes, Portraits of eminent Generals and Civilians, Gems for the Album, &c., together with a large assortment of Stationery Packages. These goods sell well. For Circulars, with Terms, address HENRY HOWE, 111 Main Street, Cincinnati.

UNION EXCELSIOR

WASHING MACHINE.

MOSES PERINE, PATENTE.

SEELY and EASTMAN,

Manufacturers, Anoka, Minn.

SEELY & EASTMAN having purchased the right of this machine for Anoka County, and a large extent of adjacent Territory in Northern Minnesota, are prepared to manufacture and sell them. They have been exhibited and used in many families, to the entire satisfaction of all.

No woman accustomed to the hard work of washing by the common method would fail to procure one of these machines.

It saves labor.

It saves time.

It saves soap.

It saves the clothes.

The saving in all these particulars would pay for the machine in a short time.

Apply to SEELY & EASTMAN, Anoka, Wm. Tufts, Elk River, JOHN ALLEN, Princeton. 34:3m

DR. R. WHITEMAN,

Homeopathic Physician.

ANOKA, MINN.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that on the 4th day of June, I, S. W. Powell, owner and proprietor of one half of Thompson & Ray's Addition to the city of Glenbury, in the town of Glenbury, county of Anoka, and State of Minnesota, will make application to His Honor, C. E. Vandenburgh, Judge of the Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota, at his chambers in Minneapolis, in the county of Hennepin, and State and District aforesaid, for an order vacating said Addition.

S. W. POWELL.
Anoka, Minn., April 25th, 1864.

MISCELLANY.

Go Plant a Vine.

Reader, go plant a vine:
Why should the virgin soil drink in the sun,
Why should its blossoms shine
On the bare earth, with naught to rest upon?
Go plant a vine,
Dig deep the soil,
Let it behold the morn and evening care;
Heed to the toil
As though it were glad labor to prepare
To plant a vine.
Perhaps 'twill cling,
And 'twill be a withered tree,
And all its fragrance fling
On the ungrateful air full wearily;
Yet plant a vine.
No clusters may
Reward thy labor and thy toil arrayed,
Yet, 'twill be a withered tree,
In summer heat beneath its broad-leaved shade,
Go plant a vine.
Thou lovest the fellow man?
Why tarry longer, for the sun will set;
Up! up! Go, hasten, nothing done as yet?
Go plant a vine.
And then, when night shall come,
Trellised amid stars, the husbandman above
Thy vine shall carry home,
Transplanted to the garden of God's love;
Go plant a vine.

—Between Pembina (Minnesota) and Crow Wing, a distance of three hundred and fifty miles, the United States mail is carried by dog-trains.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

We have now a complete assortment of
Dry Goods, CRACKERS,
HATS, CAPS,
STRAW GOODS, CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CROCKERY AND HARDWARE.
Thankful for past favors, we invite our friends
and patrons to examine our new stock, which we
shall sell for CASH or READY PAY, as low as
the time will admit. F. M. STOWELL & CO.

Call and examine our Ladies' Hats
Shakers, and Summer Shawls.
F. M. STOWELL & CO.

We have a few pieces of Fancy
Dress Silks, to close out Cheap!
F. M. STOWELL & CO.

We have a lot of Ladies' and
Misses' Slippers, Gaiters and Congress
Boots, which we will sell very low.
STOWELL & CO.

We keep Flour, Feed, Salt, Lime,
and Plastering Hair, to sell by the
quantity.
F. M. STOWELL & CO.

We will pay the highest market
price for all kinds of Country Pro-
duce.
33-1/2 F. M. STOWELL & CO.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

FIRST PERMANENT

MILLINERY STORE

IN ANOKA.

Mrs. Wm. W. Payne

WOULD announce to the citizens of Anoka
and surrounding country, the fact that she
has opened, in the building known as the Branch
& Trunk Store, west side of River, a large
and well-selected stock of fashionable Millinery
Goods, consisting of Ladies' and Misses' Hats,
with Ribbons and Trimmings to suit. Also, nice
hard boxes to put them in, with a great variety
of other articles too numerous to mention, all of
which she will sell as low as can be bought in this
State.
Having secured the services of Mrs. J. H. Pearl,
an experienced milliner, she is confident of giving
entire satisfaction, both as to style and quality of
her work.
Repairing done to order.
Thankful to our friends for past favors of vari-
ous kinds, we now solicit their trade and patron-
age in this line, as we will sell our goods as low
as can be bought this side of Chicago.
Anoka, May 14, 1884. 33-2m

FISH'S

LAMP HEATING APPARATUS.

BOILING—FRYING—STEWING—STEERING—
WITH THE FLAME THAT LIGHTS THE ROOM.

*** By the flame of a common lamp, at the
cost of a cent's worth of oil, a very comfortable
breakfast can be cooked. * * * Y. Tribune.
*** Simple in construction, easily kept in
order, ready for use in a moment * * * conven-
ient to have on hand. * * * Druggists' Circular.
*** Fish's Lamp is one of the most popu-
lar novelties of the day. * * * The utility of it is
unquestionable, a great saving in heat and fuel,
and cooking small articles, and can be made to
cook meat for a great many persons, which is ac-
tually done on the ambulance cars which carry
the sick soldiers. * * * Scientific American.
*** For family use, hospital, tent, barracks,
penitentiaries, fishing, nursery, or sick room, it is an
article of comfort beyond all proportion to its
cost. * * * Hall's Journal of Health.
*** I have tried the apparatus, and my
wife and I proclaim the same a most valuable
and indispensable article, and we now wonder
how we could have so long done without it.
Ed. Cook Oil Circular.
*** An economical contrivance for getting
up heat at short notice for nursery and general
household purposes. * * * An important point
is the saving in cost over coal fires. * * * N. Y.
Evening Post.

PRICES FROM TWO TO SIX DOLLARS.

CAPACITY FROM ONE TO FOUR QUARTS.

THREE ARTICLES COOKED AT ONE TIME WITH ONE

BURNER.

Arranged for Kerosene or Coal Oil, or Gas.
A Descriptive Pamphlet of thirty pages furnished
gratis.

THE UNION ATTACHMENT.

Price 50 Cents.
To be attached to a Common Kerosene Lamp or
Gas Burner, by which Water may be boiled,
and Food cooked; also arranged to sup-
port a shade.

EVERY FAMILY NEEDS ONE.

WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent.
No. 206 Pearl St., New York.

AGENTS WANTED.

KELSEY & KELLY

The war! the war! is all the cry!
But when you speak of prices high,
It's not all the war, my worthy friend—
One-half is the advice of men.

We wish to deal both plain and true
By all with whom we have to do;
So when our business life is spent,
We may not have cause to repent.

We deal in leather, boots and shoes,
The best of which we always choose,
And sell at figures far below
Our neighbors, who to Boston go.

We've boots and shoes, and slippers neat,
To please the eye and fit the feet;
For gents and ladies, great and small—
Please don't forget on us to call.

We hope we shall not be compelled
To deal in stoves and tinkling bells,
But wholly to confine our trade
To boots and shoes, instead of apes.

7-1/2

CHANGE OF TIME.

OFFICE ST. PAUL & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
St. Paul, Jan. 1, 1884.

On and after Friday, January 1, and until fur-
ther notice, the Train of the St. P. and P. R. R.
will run as follows—

MORNING.

Leave St. Paul 7:00 A. M.
" St. Anthony 7:45 "
" Manomin 8:05 "
Arrive Anoka 8:40 "

Leave Anoka 8:55 "
" Manomin 9:20 "
" St. Anthony 9:55 "
Arrive St. Paul 10:15 "

EVENING.

Leave St. Paul 2:45 P. M.
" St. Anthony 3:30 "
" Manomin 3:50 "
Arrive Anoka 4:25 "

Leave Anoka 4:40 "
" Manomin 5:15 "
" St. Anthony 5:40 "
Arrive St. Paul 6:20 "

F. M. DELANO,
Assistant Superintendent.

AUCTION SALE.

Will be sold, at public auction, on Friday, the
20th day of May, 1884, at 9 o'clock A. M., six
head of strays, at the residence of Kendol Bunker,
in the town of Grove, Anoka county, Minne-
sota.
May 3, 1884. 33-3m

FARMING LAND FORSALE.

THIS subscriber offers for sale or exchange for
a town property, 320 acres of desirable farming
and in the town of Grove.

H. F. BLODGETT,
Anoka, April 16, 1884. 29-3m

POST OFFICE, ANOKA.

OFFICE HOURS.

From 7 o'clock A. M. to 7:15 P. M.

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF MAIL.

Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Sundays;
closes at 3 o'clock P. M.

Northern Mail—Leaves Anoka daily, except
Sundays; closes at 8 A. M.

Princeton Mail—For Princeton, Cambridge and
Brunswick, leaves Anoka on Friday at 9 o'clock
A. M. Arrives at Anoka on Saturday at 4 o'clock
P. M. Mail closes half an hour before the
time of sailing.
G. A. JENKS,
Anoka, March 5, 1884. Post Master.

BLACKSMITHING.

JAMES M. McGLAULPIN,
ANOKA, MINN.

Would inform the citizens of Anoka and vicinity,
that he can be found at all times at Ford's
old shop on the east side of River, where he
is prepared to do all kinds of work cheap for
cash or produce. Particular attention paid to
shoeing oxen and entire satisfaction warranted.
Old axes newly steamed and new ones made to
order. A continuance of patronage is respect-
fully solicited.
Anoka, January 15th, 1881.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

Merit Alone Makes a Sewing Machine
VALUABLE.

The people are perceiving that
Glowing Representations
ARE NOT MERIT.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase
only sewing Machines of known practical utility.
THIS MACHINE IS PROFITABLE AND AVAIL-
ABLE A LIFE TIME.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent (on
the cost) may be obtained in its use, by its pos-
session.

There are over 95,000 WHEELER & WILSON
Machines in use in this country and Europe.
It is the only Machine in the world making the
LOCK STITCH.

with the Rotating Hook and using the Glass Foot.
The Wheeler & Wilson Machines are light,
and if they do not operate well it is because peo-
ple are not fully instructed in their use.

ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED,
and FULL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN.

All persons owning Wheeler & Wilson Ma-
chines can have them properly adjusted FREE OF
CHARGE, by calling at the Wheeler & Wilson
Rooms, in the Greenleaf Block, No. 24 Third
street, St. Paul, a few doors below the Post Office.
F. M. JOHNSON, Agent.
St. Paul, September 5th, 1883.

State of Minnesota, County of

Anoka.

DISTRICT COURT, 4th JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

JOHN CUNDEY, } Summons.
vs. }
HARRIS T. CUNDEY, }
(Return Stamp, 50 cents—cancelled.)

To the defendant in the above entitled action,
you are hereby summoned and required to an-
swer the complaint in the above entitled action,
which is on file in the office of the clerk of the
said court, and to serve a copy of your answer
to the said complaint on the subscriber at his
office in Anoka, in this county, and State afore-
said, within thirty days after the service of this
summons on you, exclusive of the day of such
service; and if you fail to answer the said com-
plaint within this time aforesaid, the plaintiff
will apply to the court for the relief demanded
in said complaint.

R. C. MITCHELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney, residing at Anoka, Minn.
Dated at Anoka, Minn., May 14th, 1884. 33-3m

R. C. MITCHELL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, County At-
torney and Notary Public.

Having permanently located in Anoka, I hope,
by promptness, fidelity and industry, to merit the
confidence of all who may intrust business to my
care.

Special attention given to the collection of
debts. A full supply of blank deeds, mortgages
and other legal papers, kept constantly on hand
and no charge made for the same, when filled
and acknowledged by me.

Office over E. H. & A. T. Davis' hardware
store, first door at left hand, up stairs.
R. C. MITCHELL,
Anoka, Minn., May 14th, 1884. 3-1/2

STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

THE Mill situated in the town of Dayton, at
the mouth of Crow River, is offered for sale
at a bargain. There is no other mill on the Mis-
sissippi better suited for both hard wood and
pine logs. The mill is in good running order,
with a 40 horse power engine, two boilers 42
inches in diameter, rotary saw, also in good run-
ning order, floor harrel machi ery, single ma-
chine, small circular saw, jerk saw, and all the
fixtures appertaining to a first class mill. Will be
sold \$1,000 less than similar property could be
had in any other part of the State.
23-2m E. H. ROBINSON.

COLEMAN & McGLAULPIN,

HAVING entered into copartnership to carry
on the business of Blacksmithing, would
inform the public that they are prepared to do
all kinds of work in their line. Particular at-
tention will be paid to Horse and Ox shoeing.
All work warranted. They hope to receive the
patronage of old friends and customers. Their
shop is on the street below Davis' Store.
15-1/2

J. D. COLEMAN,
JOHN S. McGLAULPIN.

HOWARD M. ATKINS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Princeton, Minnesota.

Particular attention given to Collections and
Tax-Paying for non resident land holders. Will
take general charge of lands or other property in
Mille Lac County.

Auditor and Attorney of Mille Lac County.
15-3m

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the condition of
a mortgage dated the 30th day of May, 1880, ex-
ecuted and delivered by John Arr to Sarah Ann
Starkley, upon the following described premises,
viz: All that tract or parcel of land lying and
being in Anoka county and State of Minnesota,
to wit: The east half (3/4) of the southeast quar-
ter (1/4) of section twelve (12) in township num-
ber thirty-two (32) north of range numbered
twenty-two (22) west of the fourth (4th) principal
meridian, which said mortgage was duly record-
ed in the office of the Register of Deeds of Anoka
county aforesaid, on the second day of Sep-
tember, 1881, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Book "B" of
Mortgages, pages 487 & 8, and was duly ac-
knowledged by the said mortgagee and James Starkley,
her husband, to John Golden, of Anoka county,
aforesaid, on the 22nd day of August, 1880, which
said assignment was duly recorded in the office
of the Register of Deeds aforesaid, on the said 22
day of September, 1881, at 1 o'clock P. M., in
book "B" of Mortgages, page 488.

And whereas there is now claimed to be due
upon said mortgage the sum of one hundred and
six dollars and fourteen cents (\$106.14), for prin-
cipal and interest, and the further sum of nine-
teen dollars and thirty-eight cents (\$19.38), for
taxes on the said mortgaged premises, paid by
the said mortgagee, and no suit or proceeding at
law having been instituted to collect the same, or
any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a pow-
er of sale in said mortgage contained, and in
pursuance of the statute in such case made and
provided, the mortgage premises will be sold
at public auction to the highest bidder for cash,
by the sheriff of Anoka county, at the front door
of the office of the Register of Deeds in the town
of Anoka, in said county, on Saturday, the 25th day
of May, A. D. 1884, at 11 o'clock A. M., to satisfy
the amount then due on said mortgage, with in-
terest, taxes, and all expenses allowed by law.
Dated April 16th, 1884.

JOHN GOLDEN,
Assignee of Mortgage.

PHILIP DE ROCHEREAU, Attorney for Assignee.

JOSEPH I. BEAUMONT,

DEALER IN
Teas, Coffees, Spices, Sugars, Syrups,
And all goods pertaining to the business of a
Wholesale Grocer.

TOBACCO, CIGARS,

WINES, LIQUORS AND PURE OLD R. E. AND
BOURBON WHISKIES.

Please call and examine this stock before pur-
chasing.
Cor. Third and Jackson sts., ST. PAUL, MINN.

JOHN H. MARTIN,

Dealer in
Clocks, Watches,
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, &c., &c.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry carefully re-
paired and warranted.
ANOKA, MINNESOTA.

NEW STORE,

New Goods.

DICKENS & BOULTER,

Have opened the store at the west end
of the Bridge formerly occupied as a
Match Factory, where they will keep
constantly on hand a good assortment
of staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,

BOOTS & SHOES, &c.

Which will be sold at very low figures
for ready pay.
All goods warranted to give satisfaction. If
not, return them and your money will be refund-
ed. All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for
goods.
Bring along your Butter and Eggs, and the
highest market price will be paid for the same.
Anoka, August 16th, 1883.

RAILROAD TO ANOKA!

JUMP on the Cars and take a ride to St.
Paul, and while there, go to the

CHEAP CASH STORE,

And buy your

Dry Goods.

We are selling
MERINOES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
REPS,
And all our WINTER DRESS GOODS,
at greatly reduced prices.
Now is the time for Bargains, and if you
want a

LADY'S CLOAK,

that is the place to buy one, for we are selling
cheap to close out the stock.

For Balmoral Skirts, Gowns, Hosiery, and eve-
rything else, go to

THE CHEAP CASH STORE,
Next door to the Northwestern Express Office,
No. 218 Third Street.

15-1/2 H. KNOX TAYLOR.

E. H. & A. T. DAVIS,
ANOKA, MINN.

Dealers in Hardware, Stoves, House Furnish-
ing Goods, Agricultural Implements, &c., and
Manufacturers of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper
Ware.
Anoka, July 27th 1881.

ANOKA

Flour Mills.

This establishment has been thoroughly re-
novated during the past summer, and put in the
highest state of efficiency.
Competent and obliging millers are in con-
stant attendance.
Barrels Furnished and Flour Packed.
SMILEY & WOODBURY.
Anoka October 15th, 1880.

HORSE SHOER

AND

Veterinarian.

E. A. KING would give notice that he has re-
turned to town again, and can be found at his
old shop as formerly prepared to do all kinds of
Blacksmithing to order, and in a workmanlike
manner. Particular attention paid to horse
shoeing; all deformed and diseased feet treated
scientifically, and without extra charge over and
above the price of shoeing. Other veterinary
work will be charged for.
Anoka, September 6th, 1883.

FINKLE & LYON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

The greatest improvement yet in the Sewing
Machine art. A curiosity worth seeing.
Please send for circular with sample of sewing.
These Improved Machines save ONE HUNDRED
PER CENT. of thread and silk, and make the LOCK-
STITCH slide on both sides.
They require no instruction to operate perfect-
ly, except "the printed directions".
No change in sewing from one kind of goods
to another.
And no taking apart to clean or oil.
Our NEW MANUFACTORY is now complete, with
all its machinery and tools entirely new, and is
already rapidly turning out Machines, which for
beauty and perfection of finish are not surpassed
by any manufactured in the world.
N. B.—Should any Machine prove unsatisfac-
tory, it can be returned and money refunded.
Agents wanted in counties not canvassed by
our own agents.

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. CO.

No. 538 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
ang7 12mo.

THE RAILROAD

CHURN!

Patented December 9, 1882, by MORGAN PATYNE,
of Cardington, Morrow County, Ohio.

This is one of the great improvements of an en-
terprising age, and supersedes all other systems
of Churning and Gathering Butter. Its simplic-
ity, cheapness, beauty, cleanliness, and efficient
and speedy manner of accomplishing its work,
must recommend it to all. The world is challeng-
ed for a successful rival to the Railroad Churn.
The great advantages gained, in its use over all
others, are—
1. It will produce butter in as short, or shorter
time than any other churn.
2. It will gather the butter after it is produced.
3. The labor of churning is so reduced that a
child can churn with comparative ease.
4. It is believed that it will give SIX per cent.
more butter than any other churn ever invented.
5. It secures the unqualified approval of dairy-
men, farmers, and indeed of all the enterprising,
go-ahead business men.
It is simple in its construction, durable in its
use, scientific in its operations, and easily cleaned
and kept in order.
Samples may be seen at the stores of Stowell &
Co. and A. T. Davis & Co.
Made and sold by
April 30, 1882. [29-4] D. G. MOORE,
Anoka.

EDWARD H. BIGGS,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

NO. 131 THIRD STREET, (OPPOSITE THOMPSON'S BANK.)
SAINT PAUL, MINN.,

Invites the attention of purchasers to the largest and best selected stock ever
brought to Minnesota, consisting of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE, WINDOW GLASS,
PATENT MEDICINES.

And every article comprised in a well filled Drug Store, and assures all of sat-
isfaction in every respect. 18-1/2

POLLOCK, DONALDSON & OGDEN,

IMPORTERS OF

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHEN WARE,

DEALERS IN
CARBON OIL AND LAMPS,
PLATED WARE.

And House Furnishing Goods.

UNION BLOCK, CORNER OF THIRD AND ROBERT STREETS,
Saint Paul, Minn. 17-6m

HO! FOR A RIDE!

Cheap, pleasant and quick!
to St. Paul, via
Saint Paul and Pacific R. R.

Immense Stock

OF SEASONABLE GOODS,
to be closed out at

A BARGAIN!

to make room for Spring Stock, at

CATHCART & CO.'S

132 Third Street, St. Paul.
Their stock is very large, and must be reduced,
consisting in part of
Clothes,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Blankets
Yankee Notions, and newest styles

Dress Goods,

seasonable and very beautiful. Also a full as-
sortment of

BRADLEY'S

IMPERIAL

HOOP SKIRTS,

the most durable and elegant skirts in the world.
The attention of
Country Merchants

is invited to our immense stock of Domestic and
other Goods, as their wants.

To our old friends and patrons, who have known
us and patronized us for the last twelve
years, we are grateful, but while we
are proud to be classed among
THE OLD SETTLERS,
we shall not allow ourselves to be placed among
the "old fogies."

GOLD IS ADVANCING,

And Dry Goods will certainly be higher. But
for the next SIXTY DAYS we shall sell
without regard to the market.

CATHCART & CO

St. Paul, Oct. 3, 1883. 1-1/2

ANOKA COUNTY ORDERS

For sale by THOS. G. JONES,
Anoka, Minn. 32-1/2

PLEASE YOUR FRIENDS!

GO TO WM. H. COOK'S Gallery, over F. M.
Stowell & Co.'s Store, where you can pro-
cure Photographs, Ambrotypes, and all Pictures
in that line. He will endeavor to satisfy all who
may call upon him.
He returns his thanks to those who have hith-

THE ANOKA STAR.

Published every Saturday, at the Randolph Building, Anoka, Minnesota.

By A. G. SPALDING.

TERMS.
Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance.

The Press is the great lever of civilization; the agency of development, enlightenment, progress, and perfection of mankind; the instrumentality of the life, order and beauty of human society. Therefore, it should never be degraded by low, base and trifling things; but whatever is good for all men, aiding them in their intellectual development, and their moral, social and political welfare—that should be the work of the Press.

THE ANOKA STAR.

Virtue, Intelligence, Order, Industry, Friendship, Unity, Happiness.

VOLUME I.

ANOKA, MINN., SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1864.

NUMBER 35.

The War News.

Accounts from the battle-field for the past week have been of an encouraging character. No decisive battle has yet transpired, but the plot is thickening rapidly. Grant is driving Lee 'every time,' and is determined to allow him no opportunity to entrench himself, or play any cunning games. Grant's forces are fully equal to Lee's in number, probably, and in vastly better fighting condition. He is now within twenty-five miles of Richmond, and if Lee don't hurry up, Grant will get there before him.

On the 24th Grant pushed his column across the North Anna, where a heavy engagement ensued. The rebels were driven with great loss, and are reported falling back to Richmond.

Butler has seven times repulsed the rebels, and Gilmore whipped them as they attacked him on making a reconnaissance.

The remains of Banks' army are at the mouth of Red River, under their new leader, General Canby.

A GRAND ENTERPRISE.—We learn from the *Atlas* that the enterprising business men of Minneapolis and St. Anthony are proposing to construct a canal from Mille Lac Lake to the head of Rum River, for the purpose of supplying water to float down the logs. This seems to us a grand project, and worthy of the co-operation of all who have means to aid such a work, or money to make by it. That lake is inexhaustible, and its distance is but a few miles from the head of the river. Should a lock be made at the head of the canal, to gauge the water according to the demand, a supply could be had at any time, and our lumbermen would be independent of a low river, and could transport the lumber of the whole pine region to a good market.

RAIN.—The rain which fell on Sunday, though a small quantity, was a God send, and nobody knows how much it was worth to our farmers. They had sown and planted large crops upon the dry ground, determined to make up the loss of last year; but fears were excited that this year might also fail. A light rain has proved a great help, however, and there is now no reason to despond in respect to the future, or to slacken the hand of labor.

We learn that showers have fallen in many localities, which were suffering seriously from drouth.

Let our type should lose its good name for truth telling, we will just say that it was Littlefield who was shot by Sumner C. Cutter, and not his (Cutter's) wife. Some say it should have been his wife; but we will not distort a fact known to every child.

Pratt's flouring mill, at St. Peter, was recently burned. Loss twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars. No insurance.

The Hastings papers say that emigrants are rapidly arriving and settling at that point.

A communication from G. A. Jenks, in reply to correspondent 'G,' on Smoking, is laid over till next week.

Hay is very scarce now in the State. Prices have gone up from four to twenty, and in some places as high as forty dollars, per ton. Cattle have suffered severely. Farmers, look out this year.

A new flour mill is being erected in St. Paul, by Mr. George Marshall. It is to have four run of stone.

There is a great demand for dwelling houses in our town. We trust some will be built this season.

They have got up the plan of awarding prizes to the handsomest and homeliest men and women in St. Paul. A good idea. They have some specimens that can't be beat.

Drouth is ruining the crops of California this season.

The draft here commenced on Thursday.

My Old Hat.

BY A. SPALDING, HYDEPARK, VT.
AIR—John Anderson my Jo."

When this old hat was new,
It was an hundred years ago;
My father always wore it,
When a courting he did go;
The ladies called it beautiful;
When they this hat did view;
But the fashions they have altered some
Since this old hat was new.

He cocked it up three corners,
And he wore it on his head,
And he gave this same old hat to me
When on his dying bed:
I have worn it to meeting
Till the rain-drops pattered through;
But the fashions they have altered some
Since this old hat was new.

Yes, the fashions they have altered—
I'll tell you how they were;
How the old men wore their whiskers,
And the young men wore their hair;
For they combed it all together,
And they tied it in a queue,
So it dangled about upon the back,
When this old hat was new.

The old men shaved their whiskers
From off an honest face,
Which made their pleasant faces shine
With an honorable grace;
But now they let their whiskers grow
Till they look like an old Jew;
But they never looked so horrible
When this old hat was new.

Then the women wore their dresses,
Made of wool and flax and tow;
They were good enough for them to wear,
Wherever they did go;
And the men they wore short breeches,
And wore buckles in their shoe—
That was the way they rigged themselves
When this old hat was new.

Young ladies they could work;
They could card and spin and weave,
And it didn't take two yards of cloth
To make one woman's sleeve;
They made them in linen dresses,
All checked with white and blue,
They were good enough to wear to church
When this old hat was new.

They would ride a horse to meeting,
And perhaps the horse was wild;
The man would always ride before,
And the woman on behind;
He would hold a baby in his lap,
And she would have one too;
Now that's the way they rode to church
When this old hat was new.

Then the minister would preach,
And the people listen well,
That's a little bit of news,
It surely went to bed;
The parents they would hear it,
And believe it was all true;
That was the doctrine they believed
When this old hat was new.

Now we have our lady preachers,
And they are in a trance;
And some will make the tables tip,
And chairs will fly in the air;
Some say the devil's in them all,
While others say 'tis true;
But they never seem to get papers cut,
When this old hat was new.

Now the ladies have their crinolines,
From the waist down to the feet;
There's scarcely room for two to walk
In any common street;
When into meeting they do come,
And walk into a pew,
Such awful sights were never seen
When this old hat was new!

Some men would drink their brandy,
Some others drink new rum;
But they scarcely ever drank enough
To make the fiddle come;
But now they drink such nasty stuff,
It makes a fellow queer;
But they never drank such poison stuff
When this old hat was new.

O when will such good times come round
As people had of yore;
And all those foolish, needless things
Be seen and used no more?
When will the people turn about,
And all be good and true?
Such times will surely come again,
When this old hat was new.

THE GOOD NEIGHBOR.

She is one of our quiet women—not the restless be-crinolined butterfly that finds pleasure only in the glaring sunshine of excitement and revelry. A calm is about her, as soothing as the benedictions that fall from the starry skies. Unobtrusive, unassuming, yet with what profound trust the heart unfolds itself into her gentle hands. No "summer friends" circle around her. Her friends are perennial. You will not hear her name passed from tongue to tongue in loud plaudits; neither will a breath or reproach arise to sully her pure life. She may not come to you on your heart holidays, but when the shadow of sickness or sorrow falls upon you, she comes—a spirit of sympathy and consolation. It is not the happy lot of every one to be "near neighbors" to such a woman. Rarely here and there, like pearls among pebbles, you find their lives shining forth. Your pathways chance to meet and then divide again; yet in your heart of hearts the memory of her will abide forever, the memory of a cheerful, earnest, and faithful friend—a woman who was a Christian and an angel without knowing it.—MARIE MIGNONETTE—[Prairie Farmer.]

—The oil wells of Pennsylvania have produced 554,000 barrels of petroleum since February, 1862.

—John G. Saxe, the poet, lies seriously ill at his residence, in Albany.

—Emigrants are arriving at New York at the rate of 3,078 per week.

Kilkenny Cats.

MR. EDITOR:—I fear that some persons, taking advantage of your liberality as an editor, are using your columns for the sake of hurling at each other little, petty personalities, which should not be spoken—much less written.

And, as an example, it occurs to me that the conflict now going on between your two correspondents, 'G' and 'T. G. J.,' and which they seem endeavoring to make 'irrepressible,' is more interesting to them, personally, than to your readers in general. Although their spiteful 'you did and I didn't' articles are doubtless intensely interesting to themselves, yet they are no more so to your readers in general than would be a street quarrel between two little boys about an old jack knife. The community would much rather believe that both of those gentlemen are men of truth and veracity; but if their controversy continues, we may reluctantly be forced to doubt whether either of them is.

I would entreat them to beware of the unhappy fate of those two celebrated Kilkenny cats that agreed one evening to settle their grievances by a fight. Both were gritty and plucky, just like 'G' and 'T. G. J.' and they fought 'all night, till broad day light'; but when morning came, instead of either one or the other having come off conqueror, there was nothing left of either, except their respective tails, which were still wiggling away at each other. Now it would be very sad indeed if anything like this should happen to your belligerent correspondents, and I respectfully suggest whether it would not be better for them both to suspend hostilities until they get something worth quarreling about.

Mr. Editor, I don't very often attempt poetry; but having this evening invoked the Muse, she politely requested me to write the following, as expressive of her views of the 'church veracity question':

You cruel, awful Mr. 'G,'
Why can't you let 'T. G. J.' be?
Suppose he's not an idol you adore,
As he was in days of yore;
And 'spose he does his church doors close
Against all sorts of monkey shows;
Do you fear that that arrangement
Would produce a disarrangement
In your plans to let folks see
What a handsome monkey you may be?

And now Collector 'T. G. J.,
I scarce know what to say to you;
You're quite too willing, though, to 'phile,'
Whenever things don't go quite right.
It also seems some strange delusion
Has led you to the wild conclusion,
(When others fail to think with you,) That you must make so much ado,
In explaining through the *Star*,
What your pet opinions are,
As though the safety of the nation
Depended on your explanation.
I think 't would be a better plan,
When 'G,' or 'any other man,'
Thinks proper to oppose
Some notion you propose,
To let him think as he may please,
And not to help him raise a breeze,
But if you keep the conflict raging—
This war of words still waging—
I fear, ere long, you'll hear the hint,
'He loves to see his name in print.'

YANKEE DOODLE.

EXPLANATION.

MR. EDITOR: It is due to myself that I should say in justification of my remarks at the Temperance meeting at the Congregational Church, that I acted on what I considered reliable authority. Mr. Jones knows what that authority was, and is satisfied that I acted in good faith, and with no desire to misrepresent him.

Very truly,

G. A. JENKS.

Learning the source from which Mr. Jenks received the information alluded to above, I am fully satisfied that he only spoke from what he presumed to be good authority, without any design to misrepresent or injure me.

THOS. G. JONES.

Mrs. Lee, a colored lady, recently graduated at the Female Medical College, Boston.

"Illiberal and Narrow-Minded."

MR. EDITOR: I will give your correspondent, T. G. Jones, the credit of courtesy and frankness in his last article. In fact, he is altogether too frank for the good of his argument.

He frankly admits that the testimony of my witnesses was correct, which, of course, is all I could ask. It is therefore settled that the exact meaning of the announcement so often referred to, was 'that their church hereafter could only be used for strictly religious purposes, or for the benefit of the Sabbath School.'

The only point of difference, then, is the meaning of that announcement. Friend Jones says the Sabbath School means Sabbath schools generally, and not their Sabbath school. I shall have to call another witness on this point, and hope he will be as truthful as the others. I will call L. Murray. Mr. Murray says the Sabbath school means some particular Sabbath school; is not general in its sense, but specific—and therefore, if used in connection with any organization, must mean the Sabbath school of that organization. [Vide Murray's Grammar, on the definite article 'the']

It appears, then, that this whole discussion has arisen from a misunderstanding of terms. Friend Jones having a new theory, while I retain the old one of Murray and others.

Friend Jones' respectfully suggests that I sign my real name, inasmuch as this is a personal matter, &c. Now let me ask, who made it a personal matter? Am I to blame because he saw fit to espouse the cause of the church, and in so doing made his articles open to criticism? I made no attack upon him or his church, but only upon the policy which that church had adopted, the same as friend Jones would do on the temperance or any other question. He would not attack the liquor seller personally, but only his traffic. We disagree with another in politics, and while we may have the highest respect for the man, we oppose him politically, or oppose his policy, which, made public, becomes public property. G.

For the Anoka Star.

"MAN FROM INDIANA," &c.

MR. EDITOR: Peter Poplar takes your correspondent to task for complaining of the illiberal spirit manifested in asking ten dollars per month rent for property not worth five; and then goes on to state a case of which your correspondent never before heard, and which he would be the last to condemn in any man under the circumstances stated by 'P. P.'

Peter's mistake in confounding the two cases probably arose from the fact which he stated, that there are 'lots of 'em' from Indiana; therefore I have no quarrel to make with 'Peter,' but pronounce him and his criticism 'O. K.' Peter's reference to the other criticism of your correspondent is certainly anything but complimentary to the Baptist Church, which he seems endeavoring to defend. He will place a 'black mark' upon any church that will do just what they have done, and admits that this church has been deserted by admitting 'nigger minstrels,' 'scientific lectures,' 'magic lantern shows,' and the Brass Band.

Now I don't admit that this church or any other has been or can be deserted by a 'scientific lecture,' or by instrumental music of any kind; yet I would not be understood to say that it would be proper to admit a strolling 'organ grinder,' or a string band to play dancing tunes, although their music, under other circumstances, might not be objectionable, even in a church.

Finally, let it be understood that I have not from the first argued in favor of the indiscriminate letting of a church for any and all purposes but only to proper gatherings of our own citizens and local concerts—always exercising a just discrimination in regard to the

nature of such meeting or entertainment.

Respectfully, G.

RETALIATION.

BY A CONNECTICUT WOMAN.

We cannot pass over the Fort Pillow massacre in silence. As regards the cruelty to our soldiers and the insult to our government, we need not notice it; because deeds like this are always a greater injury to those who commit them than to those who suffer them. But this bloody act is another expression, on the part of the rebels, of their determination never to recognize the negroes as men, whatever uniform they may wear—always and everywhere to deny to them the rights of humanity. Now we have an answer that we can make to this. The Legislature of Connecticut will assemble soon. Let it respond to the butchery on the Mississippi, by giving to black men the right of suffrage, and making them citizens. And let every other State, which has not yet yielded to the claims of justice, make the same response. Let the Government at Washington, that shrinks from a bloody retaliation, make answer by securing the abolition of slavery and the recognition of the black man as the equal, before the law, of the white. Such a response would make a deeper impression upon the rebels, than the execution of three hundred prisoners of war. By retaliating in kind, we should declare the black patriot to be the equal of the white traitor. But by making the black man a citizen, we should declare him to be our equal, to whom we restore rights which we have wrongfully withheld. Such a response would be a greater protection to the black soldier; for the rebels, whatever may be their policy, would feel a greater respect for him if he were a citizen of the government which he serves, and not a mere hired soldier, sent for the purpose of saving the white citizen from the perils of war. It would be a greater encouragement to him; for it would assure him that, wherever he could help to carry our flag, there he would be recognized as a man. It would do infinitely greater damage to the rebel cause; for it would be a blow aimed at its very corner stone.

We must remember that, while we deny to these blacks the rights of men, we share in the guilt of those who slaughter them like cattle. The Government at Washington must remember that, while it recognizes black men only as contrabands, it lends its sanction to Jefferson Davis in his treatment of our soldiers slain at Fort Pillow, nor will the most scrupulous retaliation, of itself, suffice to wash away the stain. —[Independent.—H. M.]

HOUSE AND HOME.

Books that have really been read and laid down, chairs that have really been moved here and there in the animation of social contact, have a sort of human vitality in them; and a room in which people really live and enjoy is as different from a shut up apartment as a live woman from a wax image.

Even rooms furnished without taste often become charming from this one grace, that they seem to let you into the home-life and home-current. You seem to understand in a moment that you are taken into the family, and are moving in its inner circles, and not revolving at a distance in some outer court of the gentiles.

How many people do we call on from year to year and know no more of their feelings, habits, tastes, family ideas and ways, than if they lived in Kamtschatka! And why? Because the room which they call a front parlor is made expressly so that you never shall know. They sit in a back-room,—work, talk, read, perhaps. After the servant has let you in and opened a crack of the shutters, and while you sit waiting for them to change their dress and come in, you speculate as to what they may be doing. From some distant region, the laugh of a child, the song of a canary-bird, reaches you, and then a door claps hastily to. Do they love plants? Do they write letters, sew, embroider, crochet? Do they ever romp and frolic? What books do they read? Do they sketch or paint? Of all these possibilities the mute and muffled room says nothing. A sofa and six chairs, two ottomans fresh from the upholsterer's, a Brussels carpet, a center-table with four gilt Books of Beauty on it, a mantle-clock from Paris, and two bronze vases,—all these tell you only in frigid tones, 'This is our best room,'—only that and nothing more,—and soon the trips in her best clothes, and apologies for keeping you waiting, asks how your mother is, and you remark that it is a pleasant day,—and thus

ADVERTISING RATES.	
Twelve lines or less make one square.	
One column, one year,	\$50 00
Half column, one year,	30 00
Quarter column, one year,	18 00
Business cards, 10 lines or less, one year,	6 00
One square one week,	75
Each additional week,	25
Legal advertisements at St. Paul rates.	
Bills payable at the end of each quarter.	

To be a successful business man, one should first thoroughly understand his business; 2d, he should possess proper business habits—activity, order, promptness and punctuality; 3d, he should be honest, sociable, agreeable and inviting in his manner; 4th, he needs to become acquainted with the people and they with him; and to this end he must ADVERTISE.

acquaintance progresses from year to year. One hour in the little back-room, where the plants and canary-bird and children are, might have made you fast friends for life; but as it is, you care no more for them than for the gilt clock on the mantel.

STEAM BAKERY.—D. T. & B. K. Watson have just put in operation a splendid Steam Bakery at St. Paul, with new engine and machinery throughout. There is nothing equal to it this side of Milwaukee. It is a creditable enterprise for the proprietors, and we trust it may prove a profitable investment of capital.

The St. Cloud Times has cut off its exchange, for fear, probably, that we shall find out that Mr. Symington told us a whopper in respect to their bidding on the Sherburne County Tax List. Is that copperhead style?

—The order suppressing the New York World and Journal of Commerce has been revoked, and the papers are issued as usual.

—The San Francisco Sanitary Fair is to have a cheese which will weigh three thousand five hundred pounds.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONCERT.

THE Singing Class, under the instruction of Mr. W. N. Parsons, will give a grand Concert, at the Baptist Church, on Thursday Evening, June 2d. The Programme will consist of Anthems, Glee, Quartets, Duets, Songs, &c. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Concert to commence at 8.

MATINEE.
The Juvenile Singing Class, under the instruction of Mr. Perkins, will give an entertainment of Vocal Music on Friday afternoon, June 3d, at 2 o'clock. Tickets 15 cents.

LOST.

BY the subscriber, a Dress Maker's Square. It is made of wool, varnished, two feet in length, marked in inches. The finder will please leave it at this office.

ANNA F. TWITCHELL.

Agents Wanted.

TO sell by subscription an excellent, illustrated and low priced History of the Rebellion. It is in both English and German. Also several other beautiful illustrated, interesting and valuable works. Also for Peddlers and Agents a great variety of Pictures, Battle Scenes, Portraits of eminent Generals and Civilians, Gems for the Album, &c., together with a large assortment of Stationery Packages. These goods sell well. For Circulars, with Terms, address

HENRY HOWE,

111 Main Street, Cincinnati.

UNION EXCELSIOR WASHING MACHINE.

MOSES PERINE, PATENTEE.

SEELY and EASTMAN, Manufacturers, Anoka, Minn.

SEELY & EASTMAN having purchased the right of this machine for Anoka County, and a large extent of adjacent Territory in Northern Minnesota, are prepared to manufacture and sell them. They have been exhibited and used in many families, to the entire satisfaction of all.

No woman accustomed to the hard work of washing by the common method would fail to procure one of these machines.

It saves labor.

It saves time.

It saves soap.

It saves the clothes.

The saving in all these particulars would pay for the machine in a short time.

Apply to SEELY & EASTMAN, Anoka. WM. TUBBS, Elk River. JOHN ALLEN, Princeton. 343m

DR. R. WHITEMAN, Homeopathic Physician.

ANOKA, MINN.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that on the 4th day of June, I, S. W. Powell, owner and proprietor of one half of Thompson & Ray's Addition to the city of Glen Gary, in the town of Glen, county of Anoka, and State of Minnesota, will make application to the Honorable, G. E. Vanderburgh, Judge of the Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota, at his chambers in Minneapolis, in the county of Hennepin, and State and District offices, for an order vacating said Addition. S. W. POWELL. Anoka, Minn., April 26th, 1864.

MISCELLANY.
—The following was posted in his house a few days since, by a Pough-keepsie business man:
"HEADQUARTERS, House of —.
"GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.—JULIA:
Until the price falls, no more butter will be used in our family. JAMES."
He had hardly reached his counting house, when a special messenger handed him this:
"JAMES: Until butter is reinstated, no more tobacco will be used in this house. JULIA, Chief of Staff."

—The Iron Mountain of Missouri is exactly in the geographical center of the United States. It is almost a solid mass of iron ore, rising from a level plain 250 feet. Its base covers 500 acres. The ore contains 67 per cent of iron, and yields one ton of pig for two tons of ore. It is supposed that the mountain was deposited by chemical action, and that it was raised during the azoic period.

—Idaho, the new Territory, lies between Washington Territory on the north, and Colorado and Utah on the south, and Oregon and Nevada to the west—Dakota and Nebraska being its eastern boundaries.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

We have now a complete assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Crockery and Hardware.
Thankful for past favors, we invite our friends and patrons to examine our new stock, which we shall sell for CASH or READY PAY, as low as the time will admit. F. M. STOWELL & CO.

Call and examine our Ladies' Hats, Shakers, and Summer Shawls.
F. M. STOWELL & CO.

We have a few pieces of Fancy Dress Silks, to close out Cheap!
F. M. STOWELL & CO.

We have a lot of Ladies' and Misses' Slippers, Gaiters and Congress Boots, which we will sell very low.
STOWELL & CO.

We keep Flour, Feed, Salt, Lime, and Plastering Hair, to sell by the quantity.
F. M. STOWELL & CO.

We will pay the highest market price for all kinds of Country Produce.
33:tf F. M. STOWELL & CO.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

FIRST PERMANENT MILLINERY STORE IN ANOKA.

Mrs. Wm. W. Payne
WILL announce to the citizens of Anoka and surrounding country, the fact that she has opened, in the building known as the Branch & Trask Store, west side of River, a large and well selected stock of fashionable Millinery Goods, consisting of Ladies' and Misses' Hats, with Ribbons and Trimmings to suit. Also, nice Hand Boxes to put them in, with a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, all of which she will sell as low as can be bought in this State.
Having secured the services of Mr. J. H. Pearl, an experienced Milliner, she is confident of giving entire satisfaction, both as to style and quality of her work.
If patronage done to order.
Thankful to our friends for past favors of various kinds, we now solicit their trade and patronage in this line, as we will sell our goods as low as can be bought this side of Chicago.
Anoka, May 14, 1894. 33:2m

FISH'S LAMP HEATING APPARATUS.

BOILING—FRYING—STEWING—STEERING— WITH THE FLAME THAT LIGHTS THE ROOM.

*** By the flame of a common lamp, at the cost of a cent's worth of oil, a very comfortable breakfast can be cooked. * * * N. Y. Tribune.
*** Simple in construction, easily kept in order, ready for use in a moment * convenient to have on hand. * * * Druggists' Circular.
*** Fish's Lamp is one of the most popular novelties of the day. * * * the utility of it is unparelleled, a great saving in time in heating and cooking small articles, and can be made to cook meals for a great many persons, which is actually done on the ambulance cars which carry the sick soldiers. * * * Scientific American.
*** For family use, hospital, tent, barnack picnics, fishing, nursery, or sick room, it is an article of comfort beyond all proportion to its cost. * * * Hall's Journal of Health.
*** I have tried the apparatus, and my wife and I proclaim the same a most valuable and indispensable article, and we now wonder how we could have so long done without it. * * * Ed. Coal Oil Circular.
*** An economical contrivance for getting up heat at short notice for nursery and general household purposes. * * * one important point is the saving in cost over coal fires. * * * N. Y. Evening Post.

PRICES FROM TWO TO SIX DOLLARS. CAPACITY FROM ONE TO FOUR QUARTS. THREE ARRANGEMENTS AT ONE TIME WITH ONE BURNER.

Arranged for Kerosene or Coal Oil, or Gas. A Descriptive Pamphlet of thirty pages furnished gratis.

THE UNION ATTACHMENT.
To be attached to a Common Kerosene Lamp or Gas Burner, by which Water may be Boiled, and Food cooked; also arranged to supply a shade.

EVERY FAMILY NEEDS ONE.
WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent,
No. 206 Pearl St., New York.

AGENTS WANTED.

KELSEY & KELLY

The war! the war! is all the cry! But when you speak of peace high, It's not all the war, my worthy friend— One-half is the advice of men.

We wish to deal both plain and true By all with whom we have to do: So when our business life is spent, We may not have cause to repent.

We deal in leather, boots, and shoes, The best of which we always choose, And sell at figures far below the cost, Our ne' glibbers, who to fiction go.

We've boots and shoes, and slippers neat To please the eye and fit the feet; For gents and ladies, great and small— Please don't forget on us to call.

We hope we shall not be compell'd To deal in stoves and tinkling bells, But wholly to confine our trade To leathers and shoes, instead of spades. 7:ly

CHANGE OF TIME.

Office St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company
On and after Friday, January 1, 1894, and until further notice, the Trains of the St. P. & P. R. R. will run as follows:

Leave St. Paul	7:00 A. M.
" " " "	7:45 " "
" " " "	8:15 " "
Arrive Anoka	8:40 " "
Leave Anoka	8:55 " "
" " " "	9:20 " "
" " " "	9:45 " "
Arrive St. Paul	10:15 " "
Leave St. Paul	2:45 P. M.
" " " "	3:20 " "
" " " "	3:50 " "
Arrive Anoka	4:22 " "
Leave Anoka	4:40 " "
" " " "	5:15 " "
" " " "	5:40 " "
Arrive St. Paul	6:20 " "

AUCTION SALE.

Will be sold, at public auction, on Friday, the 20th day of May, 1894, at 9 o'clock, A. M., six head of strays, at the residence of Remond Banker, in the town of Grove, Anoka county, Minnesota. KENDOL BENKNER, Auctioneer.

FARMING LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale or exchange for town property, 220 acres of desirable farming land in the town of Grove.

H. F. BODGETT, Anoka, April 17, 1894. 23:3m

POST OFFICE, ANOKA.

OFFICE HOURS.

From 7 o'clock A. M. to 12:30 P. M.

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF MAIL.

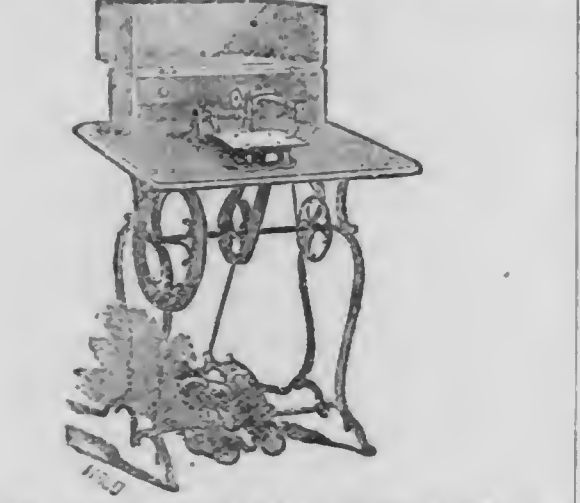
Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Sundays; closes at 2 o'clock P. M.
Northern Mail—Leaves Anoka daily, except Sundays; closes at 8 A. M.
Patent Mail—Leaves Anoka on Friday at 9 o'clock A. M. Arrives at Anoka on Saturday at 4 o'clock P. M. Mail closes half an hour before the time of starting.
G. A. JONES, Post Master, Anoka, March 5, 1894.

BLACKSMITHING.

JAMES M. McGLAULFIN, ANOKA, MINN.

Would inform the citizens of Anoka and vicinity, that I can be found at all times at Post Office Shop on the east side of River, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work cheap for cash or produce. Particular attention paid to shoeing oxen and entire satisfaction warranted. Old axes, saws, and new ones made to order. A continuance of patronage is respectfully solicited.
Anoka, January 15th, 1894.

WHEELER & WILSON'S



SEWING MACHINES.

Merit Alone Makes a Sewing Machine VALUABLE.

The people are perceiving that Glowing Representations ARE NOT MERIT.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only sewing Machines of known practical utility. THIS MACHINE IS PROFITABLE AND AVAILABLE FOR A LIFE TIME.

An annual dividend of 10% to 50% per cent (on its cost) may be obtained in its use, by its possession.

There are over 95,000 WHEELER & WILSON Machines in use in this country and Europe. It is the only Machine in the world making the LOCK STITCH.

The Wheeler & Wilson Machines are right, and if they do not operate well it is because people are not fully instructed in their use.

ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED, 25¢ AND FULL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN.

All persons owning Wheeler & Wilson Machines can have them properly adjusted FREE OF CHARGE, by calling at the Wheeler & Wilson Rooms, in the Greenleaf Block, No. 24 Third Street, St. Paul, a few doors below the Post Office.

F. M. JOHNSON, Agent.
St. Paul, September 6th, 1893.

State of Minnesota, County of Anoka.

DISTRICT COURT, 4th JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

JOHN CUSBY, vs. HARRIET T. CUSBY.

(Revenue Stamp, 50 cents—paid.)

To the defendant in the above entitled action, you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in the above entitled action, which is on file in the office of the clerk of the said court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office in Anoka, in this county, and State aforesaid, within thirty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within this time aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

R. C. MITCHELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, residing at Anoka, Minn. Dated at Anoka, Minn., May 14th, 1894. 33:3t

R. C. MITCHELL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, County Attorney and Notary Public.

Having permanently located in Anoka, I hope, by promptness, fidelity and industry, to merit the confidence of all who may intrust business to my care.

Special attention given to the collection of debts. A full supply of blank deeds, mortgages and other legal papers, kept constantly on hand and no charge made for the same, when filled and acknowledged by me.

Office over E. H. & A. T. Davis' hardware store, first door at left hand, up stairs.
R. C. MITCHELL, Anoka, Minn., May 14th, 1894. 5-ly

STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

THE Mill situated in the town of Dayton, at the mouth of Crow River, is offered for sale at a bargain. There is no other mill on the Mississippi better located for both hard wood and pine logs. The mill is in good running order, with a 40 horse power engine, two boilers 42 inches in diameter, rotary saw, also in good running order, four barrel mangle, single mangle, small circular saw, jerk saw, and all the fixtures appertaining to a first class mill. Will be sold \$1,000 less than similar property could be had in any other part of the State. 23:3m E. H. ROBINSON.

COLEMAN & McGLAULFIN,

HAVING entered into copartnership to carry on the business of Blacksmithing, would inform the public that they are prepared to do all kinds of work in this line. Particular attention will be paid to Horse and Ox shoeing. All work warranted. They hope to receive the patronage of old friends and customers. Their shop is on the street below Davis' Store, 18:ly G. D. COLEMAN, JOHN S. McGLAULFIN.

HOWARD M. ATRINS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Princeton, Minnesota.

Particular attention given to Collections and Tax-Paying for non resident land holders. Will take general charge of lands or other property in Miller Lake County.

And also Attorney of Miller Lake County. 15:3m

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the condition of a mortgage dated the 31 day of May, 1891, executed and delivered by John Arr to Sarah Ann Starkey, upon the following described premises, Situated in the Township of Princeton, County of Anoka and State of Minnesota, to wit: The east half (34) of the southeast quarter (14) of section twelve (12) in township numbered thirty-two (22) north of range numbered twenty-two (22) west of the fourth (4th) principal meridian, which said mortgage, as duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Anoka County, pages 487 and 488, and was duly assigned by the said mortgagee, and James Starkey, her husband, to John Golden, of Anoka county, Minn., on the 23 day of August, 1893, which said assignment was duly recorded in the office of Register of Deeds aforesaid, on the said 23 day of September, 1893, at 1 o'clock P. 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